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THE PANGS OF WANT

AND THE MISERIES OF WAR.

The Strikes Among the English Operatives—A Condition of Starvation Impending in Ireland—Roumelian Distress—The Afghan Revolt, Etc.

LONDON, September 15.—At a meeting of the representatives of the limited cotton manufacturing companies, which was held at Oldham, yesterday, a very strong feeling was manifested against the Liverpool cotton dealers, who are accused of raising the prices of cotton by speculative maneuvers. A proposition for the establishment of a cotton buying and yarn selling agency, independent of the Liverpool and Manchester, was mooted.

The number of cotton operatives on the strike at Ashton is estimated at from 8,000 to 11,000. The streets are crowded by unemployed operatives; but little excitement is manifested. Serious complications are also arising in the cotton industry at Preston. The operatives at the mills of Harrocks, Millar & Co. are expected to submit to a 5 per ceeding the reduction mutually agreed cent reduction in wages, notice of which was posted last week, but the operatives at the Sovereign mills have struck. The Preston operatives association has issued a protest accusing some of the masters of exon and recommending a curtailment in production.

A great tenants' right meeting was held in Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday. It was addressed by Sir Joseph McKenna and other members of parliament. Twenty thousand people were present. Resolutions were passed calling the attention of the government to the distressed condition of Ireland, and suggesting the establishment of state relief and a general abatement of rents.

In consequence of a resolution arrived at by the Scotch iron monsters last week not to accede to the demand of the working men for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings per ton, fifty-four furnaces have been blown out in various parts of Scotland, rendering three thousand men idle.

It is estimated that twenty thousand persons in the northeast districts of England, where so much distress now prevails, have been thrown out of employment during the past three years. There are thousands of empty houses in Darlington, Stockton and Newport are also seriously affected; and the climax of distress has been reached at Middlehoro. The mayor of that town has written to the lord mayor's secretary in London, stating that the distress has not yet revived here, and the great distress in the district has so seriously affected those who had previously subscribed to the relief funds that our local resources are not to be depended upon. I am, therefore, obliged to ask for government aid."

A serious disturbance occurred at Lurgan Ireland, Saturday night, arising out of the stabbing of a Catholic in a partisan affray. All the police of the town were called out and the conflict with the mob lasted some hours. Several arrests were made.

The district councils of Roumania have been convened in extraordinary session in order to decide upon relief measures for the total population who are suffering from famine caused by the failure of the maize crop.

The Standard's Constantinople dispatch says advices from all sides represent that eastern Roumelia is in a state of complete anarchy. There has been a series of massacres. Sclav committees multiply daily and preach extermination of Musslemen and a union of eastern Roumelia, Macedonia and Thrace with Bulgaria, forming one sclav kingdom.

A dispatch to the Standard from Alikheyl gives the following account of the massacre of the British legation at Cabul: Four thousand men attacked the residence in which the British embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Major Cavagnari was stabbed in several places and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded three hundred. The ameer had other troops who remained faithful, but made no effort to interfere, owing to the intimidation of the mutineers. A telegram from Lahore reports that the ameer begged for the lives of the members of the embassy. The Standard is informed that the Indian government has not yet asked for reinforcements, but the term of service of the troops in India whose terms have expired will probably be extended.

Although the Afghan mutineers have declared their desire to fight, they are wholly unorganized and without leaders. Newob Gholom Hussien, the native envoy of the Indian government to Cabul, who was en route for Cabul at the time of the massacre, has returned to Shutargardan pass. General Roberts hopes to arrange with the heads of tribes for the safety of his force through Shutargardan pass. Advices from several points, the most important being Khurum and Khyber passes, represent that the tribes show no signs of hostility. A dispatch from Delat has placed the resources of his country at the disposal of the British.

A special edition of the Daily Telegraph this evening contains the following dispatch: "Simla—It is now believed by many well informed persons that the ameer's complicity in the massacre at Cabul is unquestionable according to the latest information. Orders have been given at Cabul for the stoppage of all direct communication with the British. A large hostile force of Mohammedan tribesmen under Yakub Khan is advancing upon Cabul followed by a large Afghan army." The above is regarded here as sensational.

The viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: "It is reported that the mutineers have arrived at Jellalabad. The news of the massacre in Cabul has not affected Quelta, which is perfectly tranquil."

Every special dispatch received from Afghanistan reiterates the complaints concerning the transportation difficulties. A Bhejdara from the viceroy shows that Shutargardan pass was only congested, occupied Thursday evening, as the necessity of occupying this point was urgent and the British troops were stationed only twenty-five miles distant. It is interred that the Indian government, through a desire to economize, at the close of the last campaign must have utterly disbanded and disorganized the transport service. Camels have become practically extinct in Kuram valley, because of the great mortality amongst them. The additional regiments which General Roberts telegraphed for from Ali Kheyl are expected to strengthen his line of communications, as the tribe, though 'not hostile, show great excitement. The force which is to march on Cabul consists of twenty-five hundred Europeans, 3,000 natives. The attention of the commissariat is almost exclusively devoted to supplying this force. The other columns will be held in reserve for the present. There is a large proportion sick among the European troops on the frontier, except those regiments which are in a particularly healthy situation.

The Standard has the following from Candahar: The opinion prevails among the natives here that the ameer has declared against the British. Reports have reached here from Khelat Ighilzai that the ameer has summoned the Ghilzais to rise against the British.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 15.—The Golos considers the present a favorable opportunity for Russia to consolidate her strength in Bokhara. The Golos says: We would admit England's right to occupy Cabul and Candahar, provided Herat was transferred to Persia, and Russia received the sole of territory on the left bank of the Atrek, which would serve as a basis for her advance on Merv.

The Vedomasti (a Russian semi-official newspaper) suggests that the opportunity is a good one for Russia to deal England a deadly blow in central Asia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News says Russia has completed the survey of a route for the proposed railway in central Asia.

LONDON, September 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Burbau says much doubt exists as to whether King Cetewayo will be caught or not. Sir Garnet Wolsley has informed the chiefs that the capture of the king their peace and prosperity will depend—that the districts affording him shelter will be punished by the burning of the kraals. A correspondent at Mundi states that the system of burning the kraals must force Cetewayo to yield or die.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

An Interesting Session of the Great Big Lodge.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—The grand lodge I. O. O. F. assembled in its 50th annual session at 9 a. m. at Odd Fellows hall. John C. Haymon, G. S., presiding. Representatives were present from all the state, territorial and provincial jurisdictions.

The report of the grand sire gives the condition of the order at the present time as compared with the previous year as follows: Number of grand lodges, 50—increase 2; of subordinate lodges, 6,975—increase 97; of grand encampments, 39—same as last year; subordinate encampments, 1,863—increase, 28; of lodge of initials, 33,890—decrease, 2,227—of lodge members, 44,228—decrease, 5,728; of encampment members, 82 408—decrease, 2,379; total relief, $1,740,405 68—increase, $25,138 79; total revenue, $4,266,936 52—decrease, $156,065.35. The report then gives the decisions of the grand sire on various questions brought before him, and proceeds to argue in favor of a reduced representation in the grand lodge, saying that the lodge should be composed of only one representative from each state, territory or country under its jurisdiction, and not one from each grand body. This would make a grand lodge of 48 members at present, with a probable increase to 60 in the next thirty to sixty years. The report argues that funds for the support of the grand lodge should be raised by a per capita tax, and that the sick and general funds be kept separate from the management fund, also that the past grand sires should not have other than merely honorary seats in the grand lodge. The report takes strong ground against adopting the system of life insurance within the order and favors the repeal of the constitutional provision restricting the membership to free white males.

The report of the grand treasurer for the fiscal year ending August 31, shows total receipts of the grand lodge, including a cash balance of $10,663 on hand at the close of the previous fiscal year, to have been $49,490.49; and the total disbursements $37,971, leaving a cash balance of $11,445.17.

The report of the grand secretary is a document of eighty-five pages and gives a detailed account of his discharge of the duties devolved upon him by last year's grand lodge and the present general condition of the order in the United States and foreign countries. During the year 4,250 brothers and 6,155 widowed families were relieved, 237,437 weeks' benefit paid and 4,368 brothers buried. The amounts paid for the relief of brothers was $1,043,786; for widowed families, $145,038; for the education of orphans, $14,755; for burying the dead, $252,980; for special relief, $80,202. The present financial condition of the grand lodge is reported as unusually satisfactory. After recess the session of the grand lodge was brief and no business of importance transacted.

The annual reports were presented by the grand sire, the grand secretary and the grand treasurer, and referred to the appropriate committees. The states were then called and the business presented as follows:

A number of appeal cases from several jurisdictions; a petition from the grand lodge of Switzerland for jurisdiction, with similar powers to that of the grand lodge of the German Empire; an amendment to the constitution of the grand encampment of California, the grand lodge of Arkansas and the grand encampments of Connecticut and Delaware; a resolution in favor of biennial sessions, and an invitation from the grand lodge of Ontario to hold the annual session of 1880 at Toronto.

Recess was then taken.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

The Wickedness of the Day Set Forth.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Domestic trouble having crazed Mrs. Bonestall, of Shawnee, Jackson county, she killed her two children with morphine and dosed herself. Death not resulting, she then attempted to hang herself, but was discovered before life was extinct and cut down.

COLUMBUS, O., September 15.—James Kerr fatally shot Andrew Fleming near the depot, as the freight train being upon the point of leaving, Kerr boarded it and made his escape.

BOSTON, September 15.—The indictment against Demond, ex-treasurer of the Massachusetts Home missionary society, is in six counts and alleges embezzlements of six different sums of money on six different days in 1877-78, but contains no information as to what particular funds were embezzled. Demond is confident that he can show that he applied none of the money to his own use.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—While a dancing party was in progress last night at 224 Poydras street, the gallery gave way and Peter Delancy was fatally, Maggie Eagan seriously, and David Cary, John Meyer, John Wagner, and Florence Lewis slightly injured.

NORFOLK, September 15.—The first train over the railroad from Norfolk to Ocean-View was run through yesterday evening and carried quite a number of passengers including officers and stockholders. The road will be thrown open to public travel this week.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 15.—Gov. Jarvis has commuted the sentences of A. M. Burgess, Jeff. Caldwell and Thomas Roseboro, colored, who were to have been hanged at Statesville next Friday for burglary, to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

NASHVILLE, September 15.—A boiler in C. Powers's slaughter-house exploded this afternoon, tearing Frank Duffy to pieces killing him instantly, and fatally wounding Felix Crotham, a colored man.

PETERSBURG, VA., September 15.—Last night Mrs. Lucy Barton, wife of Wm. Barton, of this city, attempted suicide by taking a large dose of laudanum. Domestic trouble was the cause of the rash act. Her condition is critical.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—Fifteen buildings on the square bounded by Barrone, Dryades, Second and Third streets have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000, mostly insured.

ROME GA., September 15.—Gus Trammell, while under the influence of whisky, shot and fatally wounded his brother, Van Trammell, in Desoto, a suburb of Rome Gus was arrested and confined in jail. Gus had armed himself to kill an enemy and Van's attempt to prevent the difficulty was one cause of the disagreement. Trammell's wife was following him trying to persuade him to return at the time.

GALVESTON, September 15.—A special dispatch to the News from Graham, Texas, reports that H. B. Dalton, while driving to Fort Worth with his son, was accosted by James Gunn, who accused him of having some milk in his wagon that belonged to the latter. A quarrel ensued and Dalton drew a knife, when Gunn shot him dead. A posse are in pursit of the murderer.

A Little Emancipation.

HAVANA, September 15.—Reports have been received from Santiago de Cuba that the slaves on plantations have demanded liberty, and that their masters have promised to give them freedom if they will engage to work three years for wages. Many slaves are running away and the local authorities have asked Captain-General Blanco what they shall do. A dispatch from Madrid announces that the government will propose to the Cortez that all slaves be given their liberty on July 1st, 1880, on condition of seven years obligatory labor with wages paid.

Direct Trade.

NORFOLK, September 15.—The Messrs. Reynolds, cotton merchants of this city, have arranged to put into operation a line of steamers between this port and Liverpool. The preliminary arrangements have all been made, connections agreed on, and freight agents appointed. The steam fleet thus coming into service consists of the following steamers: Amazoneuse, Propentis, Sumatra, Alvaba, Altmore, Catherstone and Ashbourne, of a aggregate tonnage of 13,567 tons. There will be only an interval of seven days between the departure of these different steamers from this port.

The Lexington Course.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 13.—At the association course to-day the attendance was good. The weather was pleasant, but the track was muddy. In the first race, mile heats, Sam Ecker won the first heat easily, with Blanche J. second, Buckshot third; Couquena slipped near the half-mile post and fell on her rider. Time 1:50½.

In the second heat, Sam Ecker won with the greatest ease, Blanche J. second; Buckshot hardly saved his distance. Time 1:50.

Ray's Charges.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—John Ray, a former attorney of the returning board, is reported to have preferred charges against Collector Badger, of New Orleans, contemplating the latter's removal.

NELMS'S PERQ'S.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS TO SAY.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary—The Profits of Constructive Delivery—Down in the Bottom of Things.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia: The undersigned, members of the special committee appointed by your honorable body to investigate the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary of the state of Georgia, respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee's attention was first directed to the investigation of an alleged charge that the principal keeper had demanded and received from the lessees of the companies composing numbers one, two and three excessive rates on convicts that were turned over to the new lessees on the first of April, 1879, and on this point your committee find from the evidence that a certain contract was made between John W. Nelms, principal keeper, and the lessees of the penitentiary convicts, by the terms of which said principal keeper was to receive the sum of twelve dollars per head each on every convict to be delivered to the said lessees from the county jails of the various counties of this state, which said contract was to continue of force until the first day of April, 1879. It is further claimed by the principal keeper that said contract was to continue of force for a sufficient period of time after April 1, 1879, to cover the removal and redistribution of convicts under the act of 1876, authorizing the leasing of the penitentiary convicts, as the lessees thereof, under the act of 1874, expired.

Your committee find that there is much conflict of testimony as to whether the said contract was intended to cover the removal and redistribution of convicts under the said act of the 1st day of April 1, 1879, said testimony being so conflicting as to leave in the minds of some of the members of your committee grave doubts as to whether said contract was intended to apply to the removal and redistribution of said convicts on and after April 1, 1879, while other members of your committee believe the contract to have been made so as to cover all convicts removed on April 1, 1879, but for the purpose of fully presenting the issues made by the testimony, your committee admit, solely for the purpose of argument, that said contract was made as is stated by said principal keeper, namely: that said contract was to apply not only to the delivery of convicts from the jails, but to the delivery and redistribution and removal of convicts on and after April 1, 1879, to the various lessees.

Your committee find that said principal keeper claims to have made said contract with said lessees as John W. Nelms, an individual, and not as principal keeper of the penitentiary, and that in receiving money from Georgia penitentiary company No. 3 he received and receipted for in writing the amount of $1,512, and signed his name thereto in the following words, viz: "John W. Nelms, Principal keeper of the Georgia Penitentiary."

Your committee find that the lessees of Georgia penitentiary No. 3, to-wit: W. W. Simpson, president, and W. D. Grant, insisted and still insists, that no such contract as to the delivery of convicts on and after the 1st day of April, 1879, was ever made by them, or by any one authorized to act for them. Your committee find, further, that said Georgia penitentiary company No. 3, by its president, W. W. Simpson, protested and filed his protest in writing in the office of the principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary, in which protest they claimed that the demand of the principal keeper for fifteen hundred and twelve dollars, being eight dollars per head, on one hundred and eighty nine convicts at Old Town camp, in Lowndes son, which was not to be moved at all, was illegal; that he paid said money under protest and to avoid the line of conduct sought to be pursued by said principal keeper. Your committee find that said fifteen hundred and twelve dollars was paid on the 14th day of April, 1879, by said penitentiary company, No. 3, for the transportation of said one hundred and eighty-nine convicts, which were not moved at all, and which were not even seen at the time of the constructive removal by the principal keeper or agent. Your committee find from the testimony that the line of conduct sought to be pursued by the principal keeper was as follows: That said principal keeper threatened said lessees of Georgia penitentiary company No. 3 that unless they paid for constructive transportation of said one hundred and eighty-nine convicts, were not agreed to be complied with by four o'clock on the day said money was handed in, on the 14th day of April, 1879, that the said principal keeper would remove said one hundred and eighty-nine convicts from Old Town camp to the city of Macon, and redistribute them from that point. Which threat if executed by the said principal keeper the said lessees claimed would stop their farming operations at Old Town camp, and thereby subject them to irreparable loss, and the expense of transporting said one hundred and eighty-nine convicts to the city of Macon and back to Old Town camp, or the transportation of such other convicts as might be sent to the said lessees in their place. Your committee further find that companies Nos. 2and 3, through their president, Messrs. Simpson and Lockett, had agreed to let the convicts at Old Town camp and their other camps remain where they were thereby rendering their removal as threatened by said principal keeper unnecessary. Your committee further find that said camp at Old Town had time to be established and worked by W. D. Grant under the old lease for more than three years prior to the first day of April, 1879, and was established as a branch of penitentiary No. 3 under an executed order signed by the governor of Georgia on or about the 20th day of March, 1879.

Your committee, therefore, find from the foregoing facts that John W. Nelms, the principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary, used his official power to enforce said contract, alleged by him to have been made as a private contract between himself as an individual and said lessees of Georgia penitentiary No. 3, which said action on the part of said principal keeper your committee condemn as illegal, unauthorized, extortionate and contrary to public policy.

It is insisted by the said principal keeper that he lost nothing on account of the expenses incurred by him in transporting said convicts from the jails to the lessees of the different penitentiaries in the various parts of the state of Georgia, and that said lessees only overtaken him in the matter of profits on the bulk delivery of convicts made by him during the early part of April, 1879, but said principal keeper was unable to furnish your committee any detailed statement of said profits or losses, having kept no account of said expenses, and claiming to have made his calculations on detached pieces of paper with his guard after each delivery took; he is unable to give your committee any evidence of his exact profits or losses, in regard to the transporting of said convicts, further than mere conjecture. But your committee find from other trustworthy sources that instead of losing money in transporting convicts from the jails, or by bulk delivery to penitentiary No. 3, that said principal keeper made a clear profit up to and including the delivery in bulk in the first part of April, 1879, the sum of three thousand dollars. That during the same period of time he made a clear profit on the transportation of convicts from the jails and by bulk delivery on April 1, 1879, to Georgia penitentiary No. 2, of which B. G. Lockett is president, of more than one thousand dollars, not including the delivery of one hundred and nine convicts to branch camp of No. 2, at Milledgeville, B. Howard, in Taylor county, in which the principal keeper claims that he was entitled to $12 per head, which would have made the sum of $1,308, which he claims to have donated to said Howard, except the actual expenses of transporting them, the same being $307.50, showing that his profits on that delivery alone would have been, if collected, $1,000.50. Your committee have here stated the amount of net profits made by the principal keeper on his alleged contract, out of penitentiaries Nos. 2 and 3. In regard to penitentiary No. 1, of which Joseph E. Brown is president, your committee are unable to ascertain definitely what the principal keeper has realized any profit under his alleged contract, but the said principal keeper was as positive that he lost money on the penitentiaries Nos. 2 and 3 as he was that he made money by delivery to No. 1, and if he be correct in his statement that he realized no profit out of his alleged contract with No. 1, sound reasoning declares that the profits realized from Nos. 2 and 3 were absorbed by No. 1. Your committee respectfully submit to the house that the making of private contracts based on valuable considerations other than the fees or salaries allowed by law, by public officers by which they only agree to perform the duties which the law imposes on them, and which they are bound to superintend and perform as official duties, is wholly unreasonable, against public policy and subversive of the true interests of the people.

Your committee find that the principal keeper has failed to discharge the duties required of him by section eight of an act approved October 25, 1876, requiring him to make monthly inspection of the convicts in the various sections of the state. We find that he has visited the camps at Old Town not more than four times while he has been twelve months, that he has not visited the camps at Fontenoy in twelve months; that he has not visited penitentiary No. 2 but once within twelve months, and that there are two camps in this penitentiary that he has never seen. While it is true that the principal keeper of the penitentiary cannot make monthly inspections of the convicts as required by the statute, and personally superintend the duties of his office at the capital, still your committee are of the opinion that he has been grossly derelict in the performance of this duty, and believing as we do, that this duty is one of paramount importance to the health, comfort and humane treatment of the convicts we are constrained to report that this duty is greatly neglected. Your committee find that the said principal keeper of the penitentiary has made numerous efforts to procure an interest in the lease of convicts which went into operation on the first day of April, 1879, but having met with opposition from company No. 3 and having failed to consummate an arrangement therefor with Dr. Mitchell, of Taylor county, in time to engage in farming operations with said convicts during the present year, your committee report that as far as the investigation shows, he has no interest in said leases or the working of the convicts, but your committee feel it due that the facts of his attempting to take an interest in the convicts under his charge as the principal keeper of the penitentiary, should be reported to your body. Your committee, believing that such conduct is highly unbecoming the principal keeper, and well calculated to encourage a practice which if acquiesced in, cannot fail to produce corruption in this branch of the public service. Your committee find from the evidence that at and before the time said John W. Nelms was appointed principal keeper of the penitentiary, there were other prominent applicants for that office, namely: Messrs. R. A. Alston and W. M. Tumlin; that after the appointment of said John W. Nelms as principal keeper, the said R. A. Alston had some unknown connection with said office of principal keeper, and for a period of eighteen months first after the appointment of said John W. Nelms equally shared the salary of said office with the incumbent, John W. Nelms. That said John W. Nelms states to your committee that there was no consideration for said division of said salary, but further states that the last five hundred dollars paid to said R. A. Alston was paid for his (Alston's) interest in the said office of principal keeper. Your committee find that a trade was made by the said John W. Nelms with the aforesaid W. M. Tumlin, whereby the said Tumlin was to withdraw his application for office of principal keeper and use his influence to secure the same for the present incumbent, the said John W. Nelms; that the consideration therefor was the sum of four hundred dollars, to be paid out of the salary of the said John W. Nelms; and that the said John W. Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary, made and delivered to the said Tumlin four several orders on the treasury of the state of Georgia for one hundred dollars, each to be paid out of the first quarter's salary of the said Nelms, for each of the years, to-wit: 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880; that the first of the aforesaid orders was transferred by the said Tumlin to W. B. Lowe, and at maturity paid; that the remaining three of the said orders were repudiated, and the payment thereof forbidden by the said John W. Nelms. Your committee cannot pass this conduct of a high official of the state of Georgia without bringing it to the notice of your body, and which they are not fully prepared to say that the aforesaid conduct constitutes the technical crime of farming offices they must say that they earnestly condemn such practices, because they are satisfied that if they are not checked by the unqualified condemnation of your body, they will lead to the vilest corruption, disgrace and degradation in the highest offices in the state.

Inasmuch as the action of your committee in privately conducting the investigation submitted to them has been criticized, your committee beg leave to state that every opportunity was given to the principal keeper necessary to have a fair hearing before our body. All witnesses whose names were furnished to the committee were subpenaed for him, and each examined on any line indicated by him, and such questions asked as he submitted in writing, that the evidence of each witness was subject to his review, and such others subpenaed or the same witnesses recalled as he might desire to be further examined on, and the entire deelining at all times to allow the said Nelms, or other persons, except the witnesses under examination, to be present during its deliberations.

From a careful and impartial consideration of all the testimony, your committee are of the opinion that the evidence shows that the principal keeper had the authority to make such rules and regulations as he deemed necessary for the government of the camps once a month, but that he has been prevented from doing so by the discharge of other duties equally obligatory upon him. Among such other duties are the following:

It is made his duty by law to receive the reports of all convictions, to send his guard out and collect all convicts from the different counties and send them to the different lessees; see that the lessees pay the expense of the transportation; to take the description of each convict; to see that the records are all sent up and properly filed in his office; to see that the good time of each convict is properly and fairly kept, and report the same to the governor, so that the discharges may be ordered at the expiration of each term, allowing each convict his good time; to conduct all the correspondence of this office, replying to all legitimate inquiries made with reference to convicts by the citizens of this state or elsewhere, and give all proper information; to make such investigations as may be required by or to be laid before the general assembly, giving the condition of everything connected with the penitentiary; to keep his own books, showing the name of each convict, where he is from and where he is at work, so that there may be a ready reference in case a member of the legislature, or any one else, should ask about a convict, he should at all times be ready to give the information. The principal keeper states in his examination that it would take about twenty-five days in each month to make the round and examine all the convicts, scattered as they are in the different parts of the state, from the island on the sea coast to Dade county in the mountains It seems to the understanding that the law requires of the principal keeper more than it is possible for one man to perform; he cannot be at all the places and attend to all the duties required of him at the same time, as his duties are often in conflict. We would respectfully suggest that it would be proper that some provision be made relieving him of a part of those duties. This could be done by appointing an inspector to go over the state and make the inspection, or it could be done by the appointment of wardens, as proposed by the penitentiary committee. It seems to our minds very clear that something is necessary to relieve the office of the conflicting duties which are imposed upon the keeper.

The next allegation against the principal keeper which we will notice is the charge that he collected his salary after he became principal keeper, for a time, with the late Colonel Robert Alston, and that he gave his notes for certain sums of money to Colonel Williams for the evidence which he could not show, for the purpose of getting Tumlin out of the way as an applicant for the office of principal keeper, while the testimony of Captain Nelms in direct conflict with the statements of Alston, he was very angry with the administration on account of his failure to get the appointment. Captain Nelms swears distinctly that there was no contract or agreement between him and Alston about the appointment, but that he did it because Alston was in great need at that time, and they were special friends. We know of no morals in such a transaction would prevent an official from giving away a portion of his salary to a friend. So far as the other matter is concerned, of giving the notes to Tumlin for the purpose alleged on the part of Nelms, we cannot believe that Nelms and the practice of different applicants for the same office uniting their influence and one paying the other a consideration to withdraw from the contest, is considered a commendable practice, and as a precedent is not a commendable one, and we would prefer to see it discontinued.

The point has been made against Captain Nelms, principal keeper, that he sought to purchase at his own name the convict lease of penitentiary company No. 3. The evidence on this point amounts to this: that on more than one occasion Nelms said to members of that company that he would like to have an interest in their company, and that he could make it to their interest, but, on further reflection, when the stock was offered to him, and if he did not choose to take it in his own name it was suggested to take it in the name of his son, he declined to purchase while holding the office of principal keeper. Our conclusion on this point is, that the principal keeper is not a stockholder in penitentiary company No. 3, and that he has never been, and that he has not abused his office on account of such ownership. We are unable therefore to say that he was justly censure the principal keeper for the abuse of official authority on this point.

The only remaining point which seems to the undersigned to deserve attention is the contract alleged to have been made between the principal keeper and the lessees of the convicts, and the facts connected with the delivery.

As already stated in a former part of this report, the law requires the principal keeper, acting under the governor, to deliver the convicts from the jails to lessees, and it requires the lessees to pay the expense of the delivery. It is a question of delivering on one side by the keeper, and the payment of the expenses of delivery on the other side, and we are unable to see that the public, or any other party, has any interest in this question so long as the delivery is made without expense to the state.

Again, it seems to the undersigned that it is a matter in which the public has no interest, whether the keeper sends a guard to the jails and gathers up the convicts, and sends with each an itemized account of the expenses incurred in the delivery, or whether the keeper and the respective companies agree that the former shall deliver the convicts at a certain amount per head, as was done in this case.

This seems to us to be a legitimate subject of negotiation and contract between the keeper and lessees. In fact, we are unable to see that there is any moral or legal principle involved in this matter; it is simply a matter of delivery upon the one hand and of dollars and cents on the other, and is properly the subject of negotiation between the parties, involving neither legal nor moral questions of interest to the state. It is in proof that a contract was made between the keeper and Colonel Tom Alexander, as president of penitentiary company 3, and governor Joseph E. Brown, president of company 1, which contract seems afterwards to have been acquiesced in by the president of penitentiary company No. 2, and General Phillips representing the North Georgia railroad company. This contract was made on the basis of twelve dollars per head for each convict delivered by the keeper at the penitentiaries of the several companies, and was to include the distribution under the new lease, which was to take effect on the 1st of April, 1879. The evidence is that Nelms refused to make the contract on the basis of twelve dollars per head, unless it included the delivery in bulk the 1st of April, when the new lease went into effect, and this was adopted as the basis of the contract. Governor Brown, Captain Nelms and Mr. Elder swear positively that the contract was as above stated.

But the question is raised whether the keeper did not abuse his authority, by using his office to enforce the contract, and it is denied that he had any authority to carry the convicts to Macon for distribution, as he proposed to do if company 3 did not carry out its contract. On this point we submit the following suggestions: The old lessees held the convicts under a contract with the state up to the 1st of April, 1879. The new lease was to take effect from that time. And it is a very plain proposition, then, that on the 1st of April, 1879, none of the old lessees controlled as owners or had any right to a convict in Georgia. These contracts having expired, the whole of the convicts were thrown back into the hands of the state for the governor and keeper to distribute to the new companies, in accordance with the statute and their respective contracts. The law requires that the long term able-bodied men should be employed at mining, railroading, canals, quarries, or making brick. It provides for the location of a penitentiary on an island, or at such other place, if that is not practicable, as the governor may designate, and in case there are more companies than one leasing the convicts, of course each is to have its penitentiary; and those that are not able-bodied are to be worked at such pursuits as they are adapted to, at the respective penitentiaries; and planting or plantation work is permitted to each company at its penitentiary, but not elsewhere. It was clearly the right of the governor or principal keeper on the 1st day of April, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to order the whole of the convicts assembled at such place as they might designate, where they might be examined, and the long-termed, able-bodied men, to the number of 300, delivered to company No. 1, in accordance with its contract; and the others, after being classified, as to those that worked on the plantation, delivered to the other two companies, and then it would have been the business of the respective companies to carry them to their respective penitentiaries.

But there is nothing in the law making it imperative on the governor and keeper to adopt this course. It was a matter of discretion with them. They might, with the consent of the lessees, adopt a different course for all parties; one that would not take the men for a time away from the places of employment, and that plan seems to have been adopted—the keeper sending his physician to the camps, examining the convicts, making such changes as were found to be necessary.

If he adopted this course it was for his own convenience and that of the lessees, and if he carried the convicts from their location to the penitentiaries, making the proper division under the three contracts, then, in our minds, there could be no question about the fact that he was entitled to his $12 per head for so doing, and if either of the companies, in the teeth of its contract, chose to act in bad faith and refuse to pay the keeper what its president had agreed to pay, it was his right in such case to carry out the contract literally, delivering the convicts at the penitentiaries, taking them first to Macon, or elsewhere if he chose, and charge the company up with the $12 per head, and if it refused or paid he would have had a right to bring suit and recover the amount under the contract. If they thought proper to pay him $8 a head rather than have them removed, why had not the parties a right to make a compromise for the mutual convenience of both?

We confess we see no reason why the parties should not have this right, and we see no oppression in the act of the keeper, who simply required that the lessees should carry out, in good faith, his contract.

But the point is further made that the convicts at Old Town were already at penitentiary No. 3, and that he had no other right to remove them, nor require the profits on his contract by an agreement not to remove them. We are satisfied this position is erroneous. The act of 1876, makes it the duty of the governor to locate the penitentiaries. By reference to the executive minutes, it will be seen that an order passed, locating company No. 3, in these words: "In accordance with the authority vested in the governor by the third section of the act of 1876, the application of the said penitentiary company No. 3 is hereby granted, and that the penitentiary of said company be located at Scull Shoals, in Greene county, state of Georgia." And this is the point under the contract where the convicts of the company were to be delivered by the keeper at $12 per head.

While we hold that the keeper and officers of company No. 3 had a right to make a compromise for mutual convenience, and leave the convicts at Old Town, we hold that it was the right of the keeper, unless such agreement was made, to deliver them at a common point of destination on him or the governor, and take them thence to company No. 3, or to carry them directly there and charge the lessees with the $12 per head, as agreed upon by the contract.

But it was claimed that these convicts were already at penitentiary company No. 3. This is a great mistake.

These same convicts were owned and controlled by W. D. Grant under his old lease, and penitentiary No. 3 had no control over them and nothing whatever to do with them. They had reverted to the state and were still in the hands of the state at the time that this agreement for eight dollars per head was made. They never became a part of penitentiary company No 3 until they were regularly and legally turned over by the company by the keeper. He might have left them by agreement with the lessees at Old Town, or removed them at his option, and he had a perfect right to take others in their places to Greene county, and there were no convicts over and above those under his contract $12 per head. They had never been in the possession of company No. 3, and Grant's ownership and control ceased on the night of the 31st of March, 1879, there was no restriction put upon the keeper by law. He had a right to exercise a sound discretion in this matter and distribute them under the statute and contract as he might deem proper. Company No. 3, therefore, had no right to these convicts and no claim upon them until assigned to that company by the keeper. It is said that the governor had passed an order allowing company No. 3 to locate a branch at Old Town. This we admit, but we confess that we are at a loss to know upon what legal authority the governor can establish a branch.

Penitentiary Company No. 3 can work its able-bodied men on railroads, canals, etc., but the law makes provision for but one penitentiary for that company. But we find, in fact, that the order of the governor was made for the accommodation of W. D. Grant, and was limited by its terms until the meeting of the legislature, subject to its approval or disapproval. Therefore, it was not an established branch of Company No. 3 permanently, and if it had been, it was not the contract of Alexander, the former president of that company, to pay $12 per head for convicts delivered to the branches or camps belonging to that company, but he was to pay $12 per head for all convicts delivered to penitentiary No. 3, in the Greene county, and there the law fixes their penitentiary, and there only.

An attempt is made to analogize these camps, which were eighty miles apart, to three camps in Dade county. The order is that penitentiary No. 1 be, and is hereby, located at the Dade county coal mines, in the county of Dade, in the 19th district and 4th sections Dade county, state of Georgia. The order does not say: "The Dade coal mine." It says "The Dade coal mines." They are on the company's property, some three miles apart, and are known as penitentiary company No. 1, and the convicts have the right to work on their own land in Dade county. They are not bound to keep their convicts in one house or barracks at night. They have the right to divide the convicts at three mines, and have comfortable barracks to shelter them, and keep them at the mines without being compelled to keep them all at one place.

Grant or Brown swears that he would have felt bound by the contract to pay $12 a head for the convicts, delivered at the mines, if he had been working them but one mile from his penitentiary.

Just so in case of company No. 3; it has the right, under the law, to work its convicts upon any lands owned by said company No. 3, in Greene county, adjacent to its penitentiary. But the Scull Shoals plantation was not large enough to embrace the Old Town plantation, eighty miles away, which did not belong to penitentiary company No. 3. It is very clear, therefore, that the contract above referred to, gave to the principal keeper twelve dollars a head for convicts delivered to penitentiary No. 3 from the old leases to the new.

Having analyzed the evidence carefully, and discovered what we believe to be the true state of affairs, we suggest that the principal keeper is guilty of nothing more than following a reprehensible precedent, and we conclude with expressing the opinion that the bond censuring action as a clerk in the treasury department, to take effect at once. Respectfully,

T. J. IVEY,
M. A. B. TATUM,
T. J. BUTT,
D. P. PATTERSON.

Minority Report.

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned, one of the special committee one nine selected to investigate the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary, after a careful consideration of the testimony submitted, cannot condemn every official act of said officer, neither does the testimony authorize me to say that he is entirely blameless in the discharge of the duties of the office, but the most particular said officer has been faithful to his trust, and has executed the law, as interpreted by his superiors.

The first inquiry made by your committee, after its organization, was in reference to a contract made by said principal keeper of the penitentiary, with the lessees of the state convicts, concerning the delivery of said convicts from the jails of the different counties, to the different camps, established by law. The testimony herewith submitted establishes the fact that a contract was entered into by the principal keeper of the penitentiary with the lessees of the state convicts that for a certain sum, to-wit: $12 00 per head, the said principal keeper, by himself, or guard, should deliver to the various camps established by law, all convicts from the jails. The testimony shows that the contract was made a short time after the principal keeper of the penitentiary was appointed and qualified, and the testimony further shows that the contract was observed and carried out in all its parts, both by said official and the lessees, until the act approved February 25, 1876.

In carrying out the act of the general assembly under which the present convict system is operated, and which went into force April 1st, 1879, a dispute arose between some of the lessees and the principal keeper as to the contract, the latter contending that the delivery meant all convicts from the jails, and those in camp to be distributed under said act, and the lessees, or a portion of them, alleging and contending that the contract to deliver said convicts at $12 per head, covered only those brought from the jails, and not those in camp April 1st, 1879.

The testimony as to that feature of the contract is very conflicting, and under the rules of law and evidence I am unable to reconcile the same, and cannot determine whether that feature of the contract existed or not without a tribunal to pass upon witnesses who appeared and were sworn before the committee; neither is it necessary that this committee should decide whether said contract was made or not.

The principal keeper understood the contract to include both classes of convicts—those from the jails and those to be removed or re-distributed under the act approved February 25th, 1876, and went into operation April 1st, 1879. He not only understood and so construed the contract, but forced compliance with its terms.

It is my judgment that such a contract as the one alleged should not have been made, and inasmuch as the law requires the lessees to pay the expenses, or transportation, of all convicts, it was perhaps a matter of both convenience and economy to the lessees to make such a contract. The testimony shows that penitentiary company No. 3 were required to pay the twelve dollars per head on convicts not removed, or the convicts would be carried to Macon, Ga., and then re-distributed. Rather than submit to

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.

NATURE seems to have deposited some gold in nearly every partrol the continent. The latest discoveries are in the neighborhood of Halifax, where great excitement over the subject is said to exist. Down this way gold-mining has become a familiar and steady-going industry.

THE people of New Orleans annually celebrate their release from the wrongs of reconstruction and republican rule, just as freedom from other forms of oppression and misrule is celebrated throughout the world. It would be well for liberty and good government if the New Orleans custom could be perpetuated.

NORFOLK is fast becoming one of the most enterprising ports in the south. Not content with a daily line to New York, she has secured a steam fleet large enough to dispatch a vessel every ten days direct to Liverpool. This is exactly what Savannah and the railroads of Georgia need. We have outgrown the occasional or coastwise methods of handling our great staple.

CUBA and the Spanish government are being sharply spurred on to a keeping of past promises in relation to slavery, both by the British government and by the slaves themselves. The home government proposes freedom for all on the basis of seven years' unremunerative labor. The English ministry will, it is presumed, be satisfied with this proposition.

THE strikes at Ashton and in other manufacturing districts of England are brought about by an attempt to place the English mills on a footing that will enable them to hold the trade that is threatened by the mills of this country. The mill-owners cannot well recede, and the operatives belong to unions that are supposed to be well fortified with funds.

THE news from Roumelia is alarming, but it has all along been evident that the Christian and the Turk would not get along on equal terms. It has always been plain that the Sclav would not submit to Moslem rule any longer than he was compelled to. The troubles in the Balkan provinces are in fact just beginning, and there can be no real peace until the sultan and his whole retinue cross the Bosphorus never to return.

THE trade issue of THE CONSTITUTION, to appear on the first of October, promises to be one of unusual interest. Every line of business in the city will be well represented in its columns, and the story of the year's trade will be carefully told. The edition will be placed just where it will do the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta the most good. Coming as it will at the opening of the new season, it offers splendid opportunities to all who desire to catch the eyes of the people.

THE great meeting of tenants in Ireland, of which mention is made in this morning's dispatches, is another indication of the distress that exists among the farmers of the old country. The demand of the tenants, it is plain, must be conceded, or else the tenants themselves will be forced to choose between starvation and emigration. If the landed gentry will not agree to reduce the rents, a new and better lot of immigrants must begin to pour in upon us, and Georgia ought to take steps to secure her share of them.

MANCHESTER is trying to produce cotton goods cheaper than ever before. She is cutting down wages and applying all the economies she can devise. Upon this effort and upon the success of our own manufacturers in resisting any upward tendency to higher wages or higher prices, depends the future of the export trade of this country in cotton goods. This trade is strictly as yet an experiment. Two hundred and fifty thousand spindles were set up in this country alone during the year just closed, making the total number 10,750,000, and it is well known that Russia is largely adding to her manufacturing capacity. The probability is, that the whole number of spindles is considerable in excess of what present consumption demands, but the world's consumption is increasing at the rate of five per cent a year.

The Negro Among Ohio Radicals.

The republican campaign in Ohio has accumulated even a greater embarrassment than the bitterness and hitching between the stalwarts and the Hayes-Sherman crowd. The two classes of republicans do not, it is true, constitute a happy family; they are jealous and watchful of each other; they do not consult together over the situation, but still they are working to a common end. In Cincinnati, however, a trouble has arisen that confuses all. The trouble is the Rev. Geo. B. Williams, colored, and a regular nominee for the legislature. Cincinnati, by the way, is a part of the pivotal county of the state—a county that contains one-tenth of the population, elects nine members of the legislature on a general ticket, and for eight years has been decidedly close and doubtful.

The manner of the Rev. Williams's nomination was this: A white man named Williams, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, had been announced in the newspapers as a candidate for the legislature, and many of the delegates thought that they were voting for him, when his name had not been presented to the convention at all. Others of the delegates cast their votes for the reverend person for the purpose of throwing a little taffy in the shape of a complimentary vote to the African whale. After the tedious balloting had gone on for some time and no nomination had been made, it dawned upon the intellect of some ward statesman that at that rate the convention would have to sit about twenty-four hours to nominate the legislative ticket alone. So he happened up at the close of the roll-call and moved that the nine highest in the list be declared the nominees of the convention. The tired statesmen took to this at once, and the motion was carried with a whoop and a whirl. The columns were footed up by the clerks, and when the result was announced, lo! although Ben Williams's name didn't exactly lead all the rest, it was well enough up on the list to be counted among the nine chosen ones. As soon as Williams's nomination became known Deacon Richard Smith's Gazette led off in an effort to procure his withdrawal, the public indignation being very great; but Williams refused to come down, and he proceeded to refute the allegations as to his character and to defy the good deacon and all the other allegators.

This is the present situation, and the disgust within the party is almost indescribable. It is very moderate to put the scratching of Williams's name at 5,000, and if the scratchers can be induced to distribute their favors impartially the whole democratic legislative ticket of the county might be elected, even if the county gives, as it sometimes does, a small republican majority. This is very disturbing to the radical managers because it involves, not only a chance to control the public institutions and to redistrict the state after the new census, but also Mr. Thurman's seat in the senate. The hope of recovering the senate after 1881 is dissipated if Mr. Thurman becomes his own successor. And Mr. Thurman will certainly be re-elected if the darkey sticks, and he seems to be made of such stuff that no amount of money can buy him off. He is, in fact, getting even with his slanderers by ignoring the demands of a hypocrisy that has always been very prevalent in the republican party.

Facts About Resumption So-Called.

Our valued contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, is grieved and disappointed because THE CONSTITUTION insists that parity between specie and paper currency is not resumption—because we dare to say that resumption has not been reached—and the editor wants to know why we declare that greenbacks are not redeemable in specie "when the law says they are." Well, it doesn't make any difference what the law says. The law cannot change a fact; and unless the mere declaration of the law in regard to resumption has been the means of coining gold enough to bring about real resumption, the fact remains that the paper currency of the country is not redeemable in gold. If the law has brought enough specie into the country to redeem greenbacks on demand then resumption has been reached; but as everybody knows that this is not the case it is useless to argue the matter. Why any sensible man should lend himself to the insanity of John Sherman is more than we can imagine. It is not a crime, it is true, to confound equalization with resumption, but the denial of a fact is disheartening.

It lies ill in the mouth of the Hawkeye to twit us with the statement that "for years gold commanded a premium over 'greenbacks,' when the editor ought to know that the fact was due to the unpatriotic efforts of gold speculators and national bankers who were drawing interest in gold on their bonds, and who conspired with a republican congress to demonetize silver. When the democrats set on foot a movement to remonetize silver, they were opposed by all truly good republicans, and if the latter had succeeded we should not now have even equalization between paper and specie. Equalization is due solely to the remonetization of silver and the returning prosperity of the country, and John Sherman's contraction policy was a mere wanton attack upon the business interests of the country. These are the facts that our esteemed contemporary should remember.

OUR Putnam county correspondent is aware, we presume, that Mr. Humber, to whose bill our attention has been called, has negroes on his farm who have been working for him since the war. It is a matter of system and treatment, the effects of which no exodus fever can compete with. Farmers who were quickest to recognize the new relations between the planting interests and labor, have not only never lacked for hands, but have prospered where others have farmed at a dead loss. Were Mr. Humber disposed to write out his experience, he could contribute a most valuable and interesting chapter to the history of a problem which his example has aided no little in solving.

AS YET, Colonel G. Hamilton Dodge carries the Blaine boom in her reticule. It is too small and tender to put in the political show-case along with the other booms.

IT appears that we were mistaken as to the relations of Representative Harrison, of Stewart county, in regard to the legal advertising fee bill. He is not the author, but drafted it at the dictation of the committee, and there are some features of the bill to which he is opposed. He thinks it could be greatly improved upon.

THE editor of Harper's Weekly needn't put his crow in a cage and attempt to make a pet of him. The bird must be killed and eaten warm, feathers and all.

IF Conkling was a storekeeper now he could go to Boston and buy his goods. Being a statesman, however, he has got to buckle right down to business. A journey-man statesman has no time to enjoy himself in a crisis like this.

THE statement is made that five or six millions of hectolitres will have to be imported to France. Isn't Zachary Chandler a sort of hectolitre?

THE summer vacation of the amiable Mr. Rogers, private secretary of the administration, was far too short. Only those who have had experience can know the arduosity of the duties of Usher of the Back-stairs and Guardian of the Posset.

IF the Chicago editors are the patriots they claim to be, why didn't they drop the Okolona man in the lake?

IF the democrats in New York city are wise—if they have any patriotism—they will render a verdict next November that will provoke John Kelly into emigrating to the Californian sand-lots.

THERE is a stir among the bummers. They are striking their tents in the small hours of the night, preparatory to playing a small engagement on the Pacific coast.

THE democrats of New York might as well be told now that the south is growing fatigued with their small comicalities. I New York is lost to the democracy this fall the country is lost in 1880. With this certainty before her the south will know how to shape her course. We have learned down here that self-preservation is as important as patriotism. In the confusion that will follow the loss of New York, the south is amply able to take care of her future.

AUNT JANE SWIZZLERIM and Editor Medill have stopped pursuing the ghosts of the Jessups, the Bledsoes and the Lamars, and there is comparative peace as well as anæsthesia among the readers of the Chicago Tribune.

IN GENERAL.

—Barefooted boys begin to draw their toes in.

—Mr. Jacobs got himself well advertised, to say the least.

—Dr. Carver, the marksman, is giving exhibitions in Berlin.

—Kate Sprague is poor enough to go to Europe.

—Sarah Bernhardt experiences a good deal of difficulty in finding enough of herself to put a corset on.

—One of the most charming writers of stories for children is Charles Foster, the versatile editor of the New York Sportsman.

—The latest aristocratic converts to Romanism in England are Lady Tankerville and her eldest surviving son, Lord Bennet.

—J. B. Carr, the republican candidate for secretary of state in New York, was a dancing-master in Albany before the war.

—It is astonishing how many women there are who knew Mrs. Hayes at school and called her "Lucy."

—Mrs. Stewart talks of marrying, and the holders of her late husband's body will perhaps be glad enough yet to close it out at any price.

—The value of the private railways which the Prussian government has contracted for, or is now negotiating the purchase of, amounts to $375,000,000.

—President Hayes's new steam yacht, which he has named the "Fannie Hayes," is going through the Chesapeake canal on its way to Washington.

—Mr. Conkling is now credited with a new version of a very ancient poem, to-wit: "He who calls and skips away may live to call another day."—Baltimore Gazette.

—Ex-Queen Isabella's house in Paris, the Hotel Basilewsky, was put up at auction on the 20th of August for $150,000, but there was not one bid.

—The American Baptist missionary union appropriates $275,000 for the current year to foreign missions—$35,000 more than last year.

—George William Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, says the nomination of "son of Cornell was unfortunate," "grotesque," "extraordinary" and "unwise."

—The Mr. Conkling who sold Rarus to Bonner has his full brother. He is nine years old and has never been tracked, but it is thought he is the coming king of the turf.

—Frank Work, of New York, has purchased the well-known trotter, Dick Swiveller. Fifteen thousand dollars in cash and the horse French, for which Mr. Work paid $9,000, is the price paid.

—The Archduchess Christine is described by a German lady as having a tall and slender figure, a lovable face, blue eyes, dimpled cheeks, somewhat fair hair, small hands, almost like a child's, ditto feet, and a silvery voice. Altogether a very graceful picture.

—The multiplicity of advertising dodges is becoming irksome to advertisers, and they are settling down to the conviction that newspapers are after all the cheapest and best medium.—Springfield Republican.

—Three Old Catholic leaders, Bishop Reinkens, of Germany; Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland, and Father Hyacinthe, of Paris, have met in Geneva in conference with a Scotch and English bishop. They united in a service in the Old Catholic cathedral. Pere Hyacinthe preached the sermon and Bishop Reinkens administered the communion. The service was intended to manifest the union existing between the Anglican and Old Catholic unions.

—The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise says that it learns from good authority that Kalloch of San Francisco was not badly wounded at all; that the bullet only made a slight flesh wound; that he has not missed a meal since he was shot; that he has lost no sleep, and that he has been only a bleeding martyr for political purposes. Mr. Samuel W. Piercy, an actor in San Francisco, is out in a story relative to the shooting of Kalloch by Mr. De Young. He says that De Young had a policeman in the carriage with him when he went to shoot the pastor. The officer wore civilian's clothes and was evidently taken along to protect the able editor from the fury of the mob.

—Philadelphia pays over $80,000 a day for oysters, and New York almost $200,000 every twenty-four hours. Boston and Baltimore together eat more oysters than New York. Detroit comes about eighth among the cities that use oysters. There are 3,000 acres occupied by oyster beds in Chesapeake bay alone, while for 2,500 miles along the Atlantic coast oysters can be found. The Chesapeake beds turn out $5,000,000 bushels of oysters annually. Baltimore cans 20,000,000 bushels of oysters every year and has $15,000,000 invested in the business. American oysters are exported to Germany, England, France and other foreign countries. The Philadelphia Times estimates that the foreign and domestic oyster trade of this country exceeds $300,000,000 annually, and that we ship abroad 50,000,000,000 oysters every year. How will you have your oysters?

—Governor Robinson was born at Windham, Greene county, November 4, 1810. His father was a farmer and gave his son an academic education. After leaving the Delaware academy, Delhi, Loring Robinson began the study of law in the office of the famous General Root, and completed his preparation in the office of Amasa J. Parker at Delhi. He was admitted to the bar in 1832. During his residence in New York city Mr. Robinson was for a long time a member of the Tammany hall general committee. He was once nominated for judge of the superior court, but lost his election along with his party candidates. About 1855 Mr. Robinson removed to Chemung county. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected state comptroller on the union-combination ticket by a majority of 108,201, the largest ever received by any candidate for a state office in this or any other state. He was re-elected comptroller by another large majority. In 1875 he was again elected state comptroller by the democracy. In 1876 he resigned that post when elected governor.

Tilden and Tammany.

Philadelphia Times, Ind.

What a joyous thing it would be if Kelly and Cornell were buried in the same grave!

St. Louis Republican, dem.

As a factor in the coming contest John Kelly's candidacy will be only a cipher.

New York Sun, Ind.

Either Lucius Robinson or A. B. Cornell will be governor of the state of New York for three years from and after the first day of January next. Of the two we greatly prefer Lucius Robinson.

New York correspondent Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

Robinson will gain more votes outside of the city of New York than will be lost by Tammany's futile opposition. Not 2,000 votes will be lost on account of Tammany hall's attitude. Therefore hope to win on account of democratic dissentions.

Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

Under the plea that Robinson is not a democrat, Kelly violates his honor, secedes from a body he had failed to control, and sets up what he calls a simon-pure democratic machine with David Duddy to turn the crank and William Dorsheimer to blow the bellows. Obviously, the millennium has not yet arrived.

New York Herald, Ind.

The ticket is strong. Robinson and Potter make what in the slang of the politicians is called a "strong team," but it settles nothing, for to a great many voters the first question will be who or what stands behind it. If this "new deal" shall prove to be only the old Tilden deal over again—if the party is still to be the property of one man, a Tilden party and not a democratic party, in that case even the undeniable strength of the ticket and the real merits of the platform will not save it.

New York Star, dem.

If there is one man in this state, in this union, who embodies an antagonism to Tildenism, the name of John Kelly springs to all men's lips as the man above all others to typify that idea. This state at last have a lifelong democrat to vote for at the coming election. Mr. Kelly seeks not the office, but such a man will not disgrace the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and its representatives have shown their appreciation of the situation and the needs of the hour in giving us such a standard-bearer.

Baltimore American, rep.

Ex-Governor Hoffman, grand sachem of Tammany hall, has eaten his crow and like a brave little man, and regardless of John Kelly's war paint and tomahawk has declared that he will support Governor Robinson and the whole Tilden ticket. The average New York city democratic politician has at least the sense of a rat, which knows when to desert a sinking ship, and in this case many warriors will slip slyly into uncle Samuel's wigwam.

New York dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

A prominent democrat said to-night that if Tilden became satisfied that the nomination of Robinson endangers the success of the democracy, that Tilden can induce Robinson to withdraw, and that Clarkson N. Potter will then go to the head of the ticket. In turn, this will induce Kelly to withdraw, and produce harmony all around. "Indeed," said he, "Clarkson N. Potter was put second on the ticket so as to advance him to the head of it, and that is just what his nomination as lieutenant-governor means."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dem.

This, at best, seems to be a republican year. Nothing but success at the polls can possibly justify the great hazard and danger forced upon the party by Mr. Tilden's selfish and conceited ambition. If Robinson is elected, the prestige of success will be so tremendous that it will cause a general and great stampede of the average politician into Mr. Tilden's camp. If Mr. Robinson is beaten, it will be the last of Mr. Tilden. He has dug on yesterday, either his own political grave or the foundation of his renomination in 1880.

New York Evening Post, rep.

Looking at the situation from a point of view outside of party there is not an independent and intelligent voter, there is not a candid republican, in regard to the probable influence of yesterday's proceedings upon the fortunes of his own party, who will not admit that the result of the Syracuse convention makes for public decency and that the disenfranchisement of the vicious organization which has ruled this city—and whose single and desperate purpose is to maintain its abominable domination—is an occasion of rejoicing to all good citizens.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Of course it is with considerable pain that we recount the defection of Tammany from the ranks of the New York Tildenocracy, but it is a melancholy duty. Not only did Tammany go off and have a convention by its-if and nomina a ticket, proclamation John Kelly for governor, but it did the same with Tilden as "The Trickster of Gramercy Park." Really this is the most dismal affair. It is nothing of the sad discord which prevails among brethren who should dwell together in unity. It is a wretched thing to think that a benevolent and rheumatic philanthropist, whose only fault is that he is the uncle of fast nephews, could be so irreverently, not to say feelingly, referred to by members of his own flock. The tricksters of Gramercy alley, indeed! We would have you to know, Mr. Tammany, that honest old Mr. Tilden represents reform and plousness.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

The deplorable exhibition of lack of vitality which the democrats of New York made at Syracuse will incline the healthier organizations of the country to withdraw and request them to take a back seat. The selfish faction fights, jealousies, ambitions, schemes and counter schemes, hostile camps, splits and sub-splits, have prepared the overthrow of the democratic power in the state of New York and the surrender of it to Conkling and his stalwart machine. The democracy of New York had, at the St. Louis convention, which nominated Tilden, an overshadowing influence. It is now about time to serve a notice on them that if the state of New York is lost to the democracy through these greedy wrangles and bolts, as now seems likely, New York must expect to roost a party that rifles away a magnificent majority in its own state is not fit to sway the destinies of the presidential campaign.

In Georgia.

Augusta Chronicle.

When will political economists, legislators and tax-payers come down to the hard pan of common sense in the manner of taxation, to the only solid ground there is, to-wit: the equal taxation of all property, with no exception whatever? For all the difficulties which environ this subject of taxation, this, and this only, is the remedy.—Baltimore News. This will happen when Atlanta and other politicians love their country better than themselves.

Albany Advertiser.

We were among those who howled so lustily at first for impeachment proceedings against Comptroller-General Goldsmith, but we howled not wisely, and we desire now to place the Advertiser on record as having thoroughly repented after finding out what impeachment in Georgia is. It's the biggest thing in the whole system of our state government, and, in this instance surely "the play is not worth the candle." We step down and out in some way, but Good Lord deliver us from any more impeachments. Nearly three weeks consumed already, and the merits of the case—the substance of the trial, not yet reached! If any one else is to be turned out of office for malpractice or corruption, we hope that the grand juries and the courts will do it and that the people of the state will be saved from ever having to pay for another senatorial high court of impeachment.

Thomasville Times.

From the special dispatch elsewhere it will be seen that the committee have reported in favor of impeaching Treasurer Rentroe, the principal charge seems to be receiving interest on the state's money. We notice from the testimony that Mr. Murphy is mixed up in the matter, having negotiated for a goodly slice of the interest on his own account. It will be remembered that Murphy pocketed a large fee some time since for his supposed or alleged influence with the governor in the matter of the Northeast Georgia railroad bonds. This last financial exploit of his ought to cousin him to the shades of private life, as the first should have done. We hope, however, that some quicker and less expensive mode of disposing of these cases may be found. The impeachment of Mr. Goldsmith will cost the state a very large sum of money. Let's have no more impeachments, this season at least. Adopt some other plan. It would appear also that Acting, the principal keeper of the penitentiary is going to jail at the hands of another committee. We say: How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Georgia's Moral Racket.

Chattanooga Times.

Georgia has a fit of ferocious virtue. She took it sometime back and is still in the throes. It broke out apparently on the cowardly and murderous practice of carrying concealed weapons, and the malady has run the gamut of private offenses, and is now ranging among the salons of the legislature where the hot pursuit of malfeasances of high officials. If that is not all well enough, this sort of moral thunderstorm, but it strikes no true raging elements in Georgia are at this moment parading too much of the theatrical article. In Treasurer Renfroe's case certainly the high moral is being overdone. He did just what his predecessors had been doing, in one form or another, for forty years and would have been fools if they hadn't done so. If a state law which pays an officer whom it requires to give a $20,000 bond and with whom it intrusts hundreds of thousands of revenue, the paltry salary of $2,000 a year should expect him to go to the leggarally pitchfork as Renfroe has, and as the others before impeach Renfroe for taking a portion of the interest resulting from deposits of the state's funds would not, all rolled into one man's make so able an ex-treasurer as the man has whom they are fast to disgrace. It is mostly cheap demagogery any way, this Georgia "racket."

New Rooms Expected.

St. Louis Times-Journal.

The wreck of democratic hopes in New York state will probably have a very important effect on the leaders of the republican party. The friends of Grant, who have so persistently worked up the "boom" on the ground that he was the only man who could meet the great emergency and save the party and the country will be fully answered when the democratic party is shown to be divided and powerless in New York. Without New York the democratic party will be helpless in 1880. The vanishing of danger will till the republican field with numerous candidates not before considered, besides inciting Blaine, Conkling and Sherman to new zeal in pursuit of the nomination.

Making Room for More.

Eatonton Broadcast.

To be continually "pulling" anything is contrary to our disposition, and doesn't have a very salubrious effect upon our constitution—yet when there is so much "fat in the fire" as there is at present as is exposed to public gaze and scrutiny with every issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, we are at times absolutely compelled to empty our overflowing cup of admiration, so as to make room for the incoming demand.

Blaine as Second Fiddle,

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Washington special to the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette says there is serious talk of Blaine as a vice-presidential candidate, and that it is be believed Blaine would accept the second place on a ticket with Grant. Mr. Blaine should write a card with great despatch. There is evidently a republican conspiracy to crush him.

What the South Wants.

Raleigh Observer.

Of this the New York democrats may be assured, the south will seek success, and will urge the nomination of that man who can afford a reasonable expectation of overthrowing the republican party and rescuing our government from the evils that threaten it.

The De Facto Swinging Back.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The pendulum is gradually coming back to the republican party. For the first time since his election he fearlessly remarked at Cincinnati that the republicans had done better than the democrats as trustees of the country's interests.

The Handsome Thing.

Charlotte Observer.

The few Charlottetonians who went to Atlanta on the merchants' excursion say that the Atlanta men did the handsome thing by them.

"Swing Yo' Pardner,"

Git yo' partners, fust guatillion!
Stomp yo' feet and raise 'em high;
Tune is: "Oh! dat watermillion!"
Gwine to eat it bimeby.

S'lute yo' pardners! Scrape perlitely;
Don't be bumpin' gin de res';
Balance all! Now step out rightly;
Allaz dance yo' lebel best!

Fo'ward four! Whoop up niggers!
Back agin! Don't be so slow!
Swing cornahs! Mind de figgers—
When I hollers den yo' go.

Ton ladies cross ober!
(Hol' on till I take a dram);
Gemmen cross ober. Yes I'se sober—
Kaint tell how de fiddlers am.

Hands around! Hold up yo' faces!
Don't be looking at yo' feet!
Swing yo' pardners to yo' places!
Dat's de way—dat's hard to beat.

Sides fo'ward! When yo's ready
Make a bow as low's yo' kin!
Swing across wid op'sit lady!
Now we'll let yo' swap agin!

Ladies change! Shet up dat talkin'!
Do yo' talkin' arter while!
Right and lef', don't want no walkin';
Make yo' steps and show yo' style.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels Costive, Pain in the Head, with dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the eyes, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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339 june22 dly tues thur sat&wkyly

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354 aug19 d1m tues thur sat &wkly 1m

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502 july26 d3m sat tues thur

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313 july18 d&wkym

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291 july17 d3m

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Treasurer.

356 aug19 d1m

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15 aug11 d6m

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182 aug7 d12m

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L. S. L.

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Cuticura

From the Hon. WM. TAYLOR, State Senator of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. ——, of East Boston and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred arsenic pills, 5-20 grains, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known in Boston people, called my attention to your Cuticura, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so believed I on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Cuticura and some Cuticura Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of Cuticura it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my suffering for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged, by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present time, after three months' use of Cuticura, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped now on the streets who were afflicted and told them to get the Cuticura and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the Cuticura Resolvent.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BOSTON, August 22, 1878.

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Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Soap 35 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

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WORM SPECIFIC

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both checks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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—Bainbridge is still clamoring about that free bridge.

—The diphtheria has made its appearance at Union Point.

—The caterpillars continue to play havoc in the southern and southwestern counties.

—The exodus fever has not reached Oglethorpe county.

—Editor Hanleiter, of the Griffin Sun, is of the opinion that he knows where Dublin is.

—The Griffin Sun has a colored cook who cured herself of an affection of the eyes by applying a poultice made of okra blossoms.

—New surface developments have been discovered near Auraria by Captain Newton Davis.

—A Lumpkin county heifer, two years old, has been giving milk steadily for eleven months at the rate of three gallons a day.

—The Examiner says gold has been discovered on two plantations in Rockdale county, near Conyers.

—The counties in the section tributary to Columbus will probably make two-thirds of a crop of cotton.

—Editor Gantt, of the Oglethorpe Echo, is the LeDook of the Georgia Press. He distributes annual clover seed to his subscribers.

—The forests of the Blue Ridge region are covered with the eggs of the cut-worm that was so destructive to timber in the early spring.

—Editor Sullivan, of the Crawfordville Democrat, notes the fact that the peckerwoods are getting ready for their annual exodus.

—The Telegraph, alluding to the activity among the wholesale merchants of Macon, says the city is doubling her wholesale trade.

—Captain Hut Adams will not carry his company to Savannah next month. The boys will be too busy winding up the draught season.

—We await Monday's Savannah News with some degree of eagerness. There is no telling what happened in that usually quiet city last Saturday night and Sunday.

—Clark Davis, of Eatonton, wants the people to buy his goods while they are fresh. This is a good idea. When a grindstone or an axe-helve gets rancid it is not of much account.

—There is complaint in Macon that some of the baby bonds have had their coupons clipped. Nevertheless, they are still worth their face value in gold. In the way of trade the coupons are a very small matter.

—Editor Russell, of the Bainbridge Democrat, is the most generous newspaper man in the state. He proposes to make an orphan asylum of himself—and he means what he says, too.

—The Echo says it is estimated that there are one million tons of ore in sight in the Oglethorpe gold belt that will yield $25 a ton. Several stamp mills are now in course of erection.

—The dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah A. Edmonson, of Brooks county, fell the other day, destroying the greater portion of the furniture. There was not even a breeze stirring at the time.

—Editor William Moore, of Augusta, refuses to print a diagram of his numerical line. Our understanding is that it resembles a coil of rope, and has a bunch of pearl buttons at the point of contact with infinitude.

—The Oglethorpe Echo has a horrible story to the effect that the body of a colored infant was drawn from a well in Lexington by a negro the other day and thrown upon the ground, where it was devoured by hogs.

—The state board of health bill comes up to-morrow. As no suggestion has been made looking to the investigation and impeachment of the board, probably the bill will be acted upon favorably. Let us hope so, at any rate.

—The grand jury of Morgan county are careless whether the people read their presentments or not. At any rate, they refused to have them published in the Madisonian. This is applying the monkey-wrench to ordinary parsimony.

—Correspondent Callaway, of the Albany Advertiser, and Correspondent Harris, of the Thomasville Times, do not confine themselves to the news of their neighborhoods. They jump in and discuss politics and religion with ease and facility. Correspondent Harris has discovered a remedy for bugs and Correspondent Callaway has invented a substitute for indigo. These men will have to be investigated.

—Dalton Headlight: Dr. Folsom relates to us a remarkable case in his practice yesterday. No such is mentioned in the authorities. A child was born with the whole of its intestines lying outside of the abdomen, having protruded through an opening near the umbilicus about the size of a quarter of a dollar. After enlarging the orifice and manipulating an hour he succeeded in replacing the intestines. He is confident, from appearances, they have been outside all through the fœtal life, as the child did not seem to have suffered from it, but as soon as replaced it nursed with the usual vigor. Umbilical hernia is not uncommon in the new-born, but such a case as the above is certainly rare. Dr. Folsom thinks there is a possibility of the child living.

—Valdosta Times: Echols is the model county in the state. Superior court convened there last Monday morning at half past 10 o'clock, and adjourned at 5. Both civil and criminal dockets were cleared and only one case tried, and the jury made a mistrial of that. The grand jury also got through with six hours work and brought in a general presentment no longer than a man's finger—barring the usual introductory remarks and closing compliments for the court. We learn that not more than one or two true bills were made out. This is a clean showing for little Echols—small in territory and votes, but great in law-abiding faith. She ought to have a medal.

—Many a puny, debilitated infant, fretting and wasting away daily, often unable to digest its food, may be rescued from an untimely grave by Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders.). All Druggists keep them.

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitterse, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to September 25th, 1879, for each or all

PRIVILEGES OF THE FAIR GROUNDS

during the Fair and Races of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, which will be held

Commencing October 20th and ending October 25th, 1879.

Where all the privileges are bid for by one person or company of persons, he or they must specify the amount offered in the total for each privilege. Bids will be opened October 1st, 1879.

W. B. COX, President.

B. W. WRENN, Secretary. 201 sep12 d2w

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,

House-furnishing Goods

AND

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets

ATLANTA, GA.

279 march19, 1879 d6m

HARNESS HORSES

For Sale.

A FRESH LOT of EXTRA HARNESS HORSES, thoroughly trained and in good condition, just arrived at J. F. REDD'S STABLE.

September 14, 1879. 000 sep14 d2t sun tues

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY

BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE,

Atlanta City Bonds.

WANTED.

Eagle & Phœnix Factory Stock.

125 sep7 dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 15, 1879.

The bond and stock market is quiet.

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'k's 7s	100@102
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	100@102
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Ga. 7s gold, L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Sav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City 7s	62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City 7s	70@ 72
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Georgia R. R.	79@ 81	South Wes R. R.	101@103
Central R. R.	63@ 65	Atlanta St'r RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 15. — Noon. — Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81; short 4.83¾. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, September 15.— Evening.—Money easy at 5@7. Exchange steady at $4.81¾@$4.81¾. Governments strong; new fives 102¼; four and a half per cents 104¼; four per cents 102. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and strong.

N. Y. Central	118	Chicago & N.W.	80¾
Erie	26½	Preferred	99⅝
Lake Shore	89¾	Rock Island	109
Illinois Central	91½	Western Union	94½
Pittsburg	108		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$140,040,235 Currency.....$31,944,931

LONDON, September 15—2:03 p. m.—Consols 97⅝; Erie 27⅞.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 15, 1879.

The market opened this morning in New York for future delivery at about the closing prices of Saturday, and remained steady with very slight changes during the day, the prices gradually declining—the closing prices showing a decline of 6 points on September; October 13 points; November 9 points; December 9 points; January 9 points; March 10 points from Saturday's closing. For particulars of the fluctuations of the day we refer to our table below.

Liverpool closed dull with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 5,650 were American.

Speculations in futures through the exchange to-day have been moderate with a reasonable profit to most of the operators. Net receipts at all the ports for the week 22,697; exports 4,711; stock 74,440. Middlings (spots) in New York 12 5-16.

The local cotton market has been rather quiet with a tendency to lower prices in sympathy with New York and Liverpool, and a temporary tightening of money on account of scarcity of currency with our banks, which, however, will be relieved promptly, as our banks have ordered sufficient currency to meet the demand for moving the cotton. We quote our local spot market 10¾@10¾ for middlings.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	46
Air Line Railroad	4
Georgia Railroad	34
Central Railroad	50
Western and Atlantic Railroad	78
West Point Railroad	81
Total	229
Receipts previously	521
Total	750
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	999
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	303
Shipments previously	
Total	303
Stock on hand	696

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following is the monthly report of the department of agriculture:

Cotton returns to this department on the 1st of September show a heavy decline during the month of August. The general average is 85 against 91 the month previous. The following are state averages: North Carolina 82, a loss of 3; South Carolina 81, a loss of 1; Georgia 82, a loss of 5; Florida 85, a loss of 2; Alabama 84, a loss of 11; Mississippi 89, a loss of 9; Louisiana 87, a loss of 2; Texas 66, a loss of 13; Arkansas 99, a gain of 3; Tennessee 107, a gain of 2.

The condition as compared with last year is five per cent lower and one per cent lower than that of the same time in 1877. The decline in Alabama and Mississippi is caused by too much rain, causing rust, shedding of bolls and insect injuries. In Texas the decline is from drouth.

Year ending Sept. 1, 1879.

Crop of	Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	A'v'g Wt.
Texas	582,118	292,421,156	502.34
Louisiana	1,187,365	548,562,630	462.00
Alabama	362,408	180,458,815	497.93
Georgia	704,752	338,871,456	478.00
South Carolina	507,021	222,671,186	438.90
Virginia	568,338	264,741,433	465.78
North Carolina	130,815	61,905,855	455.81
Tennessee, etc	1,025,689	432,367,264	470.50
Total crop	5,078,531	2,460,2 5,525	473.08

Macon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 10½; net receipts 275 bales; sales 284; shipments 548.

The Cotton Crops.

We give below the figures for Georgia included in the annual statement of the Financial Chronicle:

Exported from Sa-	1878-9	1877-8
vannah:		
To foreign ports —Upland	460,110	348,302
To foreign ports —Sea Island	1,786	2,937
To c'stwise ports —Upland	233,012	258,828
To c'stwise ports —Sea Island	6,500	8,459
Exported from Brunswick, &c:		
To foreign ports	8	2,847
To c'stwise ports	18,391	6,932
Burnt		2,919
Manufactured		456
Stock at close of year:		
Upland	1,679	3,355
Sea Island	8—721,494	14—635,040
DEDUCT—		
Received from Mobile and New Orleans	5,962	25,844
Rec'd from Brunswick, Charleston, &c		75
Rec'd from Florida:		
Upland	4,946	692
Sea Island	2,465	1,785
Stock beginning of year:		
Upland	3,355	1,869
Sea Island	14— 16,742	99— 39,364
Total product of year	704,752	604,676

"These are only the receipts at Savannah from the Florida outports, and, being counted in the Florida receipts, are deducted here. Besides these amounts there have also been 25,669 bales upland and 3,783 bales sea land, from the interior of Florida, received at Savannah during the year by rail.

We also give the crop of the past year by states:

Crop of	Year ending Sept. 1, 1878. Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	A'v'g Wt.
Texas	582,118	292,421,156	502.34
Louisiana	1,187,365	548,562,630	462.00
Alabama	362,408	180,458,815	497.93
Georgia	704,752	338,871,456	478.00
South Carolina	507,021	222,671,186	438.90
Virginia	568,338	264,741,433	465.78
North Carolina	130,815	61,905,855	455.81
Tennessee, etc	1,025,689	432,367,264	470.50
Total crop	5,078,531	2,460,2 5,525	473.08

We give the receipts of cotton at the interior ports during the two past years:

	Year ending Sept. 1, 1878. Receipts	St'k	Year ending Sept. 1, 1879. Receipts	St'k
Augusta, Ga	164,018	728	163,617	424
Columbus, Ga	78,356	455	87,100	256
Macon, Ga	60,473	527	59,208	244
Montgomery, Ala	106,284	1,117	132,887	581
Selma, Ala	92,681	499	100,60	427
Memphis, Tenn	172,305	951	286,120	386
Nashville, Tenn	56,044	91	48,542	1273
Total, old ports	905,230	3,971	977,502	3688
Dallas, Texas	30,363	60	43,233	226
Jefferson, Texas	30,000	25	27,469	59
Shreveport, La	104,779	150	86,655	210
Vicksburg, Miss	171,347	63	37,601	33
Columbus, Miss	27,420	92	22,292	133
Eufaula, Ala	42,981	287	47,263	137
Griffin, Ga	13,128	90	18,718	7
Atlanta, Ga	100,118	101	87,859	249
Rome, Ga	48,166	84	62,139	4
Charlotte, N. C	50,280	150	39,382	246
St. Louis, Mo	246,674	825	332,477	1161
Cincinnati, O	184,895	876	248,069	1858
Total, new ports	1,055,451	2,803	1,053,116	4220
Total, all	2,020,687	6,774	2,030,708	7908

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 15. — noon — Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6⅞; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 200; American none; futures opened partially 1-32 cheaper, but the decline has since been recovered; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 21-32; October and November delivery 6 7-32; November and December 6 1-16; December and January delivery 6 1-32; January and February delivery 6 1-32; March and April delivery 6 1-32; futures, offerings light.

LIVERPOOL, September 15—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 17-32; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 15—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,650 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6⅝; December and November delivery 6 8-16; futures dull.

NEW YORK, September 15—Cotton easier; middling uplands 12 5-16; middling Orleans 12 7 16; solddated net receipts 15,628; exports to Great Britain 4,313.

GALVESTON, September 15.—Cotton easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 1,873 bales; gross —; sales 1,319; stock 12,895; exports coastwise 1,872.

BOSTON, September 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 490 bales; gross 1,506; sales none; stock 3,403.

WILMINGTON, September 15.— Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross —; sales 32; stock 181; exports coastwise 513.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts none; gross 3 bales; sales 16; stock 644.

SAVANNAH, September 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 10 13-16; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 2,934 bales; gross 2,955; sales 2,500; stock 9,511; exports coastwise 1,040.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—Cotton easy; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 3,063 bales; gross 3,089; sales 500; stock 8,981.

MOBILE, September 15.—Cotton weak; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 663 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 2,498; exports coastwise 126.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, September 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 897 bales; shipments —; sales 583.

CHARLESTON, September 15.— Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 2,068 bales; gross —; sales 1,003; stock 6,803; exports coastwise 972.

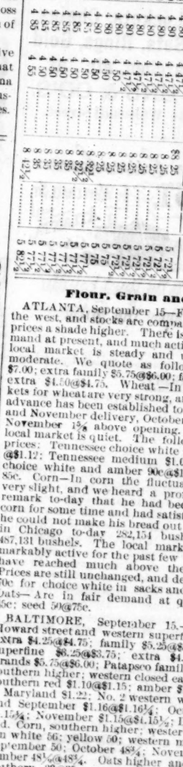
PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

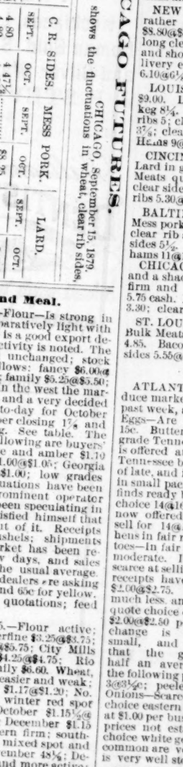
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 15, 1879.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following is the monthly report of the department of Agriculture:

Tobacco—The condition of the whole tobacco crop on September 1 was 87, an advance of ten per cent from the condition on August 1, and an advance of 6 per cent over the condition at the same time last year. Massachusetts reports a gain of 9 per cent: Pennsylvania a gain of 12; Maryland, 11; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 17; Kentucky, 6; Indiana, 11; while Connecticut, Ohio and Missouri show a loss of five per cent each.

Corn—The average condition for corn for the whole country on September 1 was 93 against 93 in August. It is somewhat better than last year at the same time.





Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 15—Flour—Is strong in the west, and stocks are comparatively light with prices a shade higher. There is a good export demand at present, and much activity is noted. The local market is steady and unchanged; stock moderate. We quote as follows: fancy $6.00@ 7.00; extra family $5.75@6.00; family $5.25@$5.50; extra $4.50@4.75. Wheat—In the west the markets for wheat are very strong, and a very decided advance has been established to-day for October and November delivery, October closing 1% above December 1% above opening. See table. The local market is quiet. The following are buyers' prices: Tennessee choice white and amber $1.10@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@$1.05; Georgia choice white and amber 90@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—In corn the fluctuations have been very slight, and we heard a prominent operator remark to-day that he had been speculating in corn for some time and had satisfied himself that he could not make his bread out of it. Receipts in Chicago to-day 252,134 bushels; shipments 487,131 bushels. The local market has been remarkably active for the past few days, and sales have reached much above the usual average. Prices are still unchanged, and dealers are asking 70c for choice white in sacks and 66c for yellow. Oats—Are in fair demand at quotations; feed 45c; seed 50@70c.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.75; City Mills superfine $6.25@$5.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $5.50@$6.00; Patapsco family $6.00. Wheat, southern higher; western closed easier and weak; southern red $1.10@$1.15; amber $1.20@$1.30; No. 1 Maryland $1.22; No. 2 western winter red spot and September $1.16@$1.16¾; October $1.15½@ $1.15¾; November $1.16@$1.16⅝; December $1.15 bid. Corn, southern higher; western firm; southern white 56; yellow 50; western mixed spot and December 48¾@48¾; November 48⅝; December 48¾@48¾. Oats higher and more active; southern 38@43; western white 38@43; western mixed 32@33½. Pennsylvania 33@34. Hay firm; $15.00@$15.50.

NEW YORK, September 15—Flour a shade firmer; prices without quotable change; demand fair; closing firm; southern quiet and firm; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.75; good to choice extra $5.40@$7.00. Wheat irregular and unsettled; opening 1c@1½c higher; afterward the advance was partially lost; closing firm and feverish; ungraded winter red $1.10½@$1.15; No. 3 do $1.11; No. 2 $1.15@$1.15¾. Corn a shade firmer and fairly active; ungraded 47¾@49; No. 2 48@48¾. Oats a trifle firmer with a moderate inquiry; No. 3 32½; No. 3 white 37¾@34; No. 2 24@34¼; No. 2 white 34¾. Hay shipping 50. Hops in fair demand; yearlings 7@18.

ST. LOUIS, September 15—Flour higher and buoyant; double extra fall $4.35@$4.45; treble extra fall $4.50@$4.60; family $4.70@$4.80; choice to fancy $4.85@$5.50. Wheat active and higher, but irregular; No. 2 red fall 96¾@96¾ cash; 96¾ September; 97@97¼ October; 99 November; 96¾ December; No. 3 do. 93@93½. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 28@32 cash; 31½ September; 31⅝ October; 30¾@30¾ November. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 28¾ cash; 28@28¼ November.

CHICAGO, September 15—Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 98¾; No. 2 do. 92¾ bid cash; No. 3 do. 88½; rejected 78. Corn unsettled and generally higher; closing at 35¾ cash; 34⅝ October; 34 November; 32⅝ all the year, rejected 33. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 28¾ cash; 24⅝ October; 25¾ November; rejected 21.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—Flour firm; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.50@$4.00; A No. 1 $4.50@ $4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 97. Corn steady; white 44; mixed 38. Oats steady; white 26½; mixed 24½.

CINCINNATI, September 15—Flour active and firm; family $4.60@$5.75. Wheat active, firm and higher at 96@$1.02. Corn quiet at 37@38. Oats in good demand, steady and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed 26; No. 2 white 29.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Leather—Eastern market continues pretty much without change. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busily engaged on orders, and sales for the week foot up very heavy. Business here for some days past has been exceedingly good, and an enormous amount of goods have been sold. It is very seldom that such activity is seen here, but the past week is an exception, as unusual opportunities have been extended us. There are no changes of late, and the following prices of leather are quotable today: hemlock sole, good 22@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30 @40c; harness leather 28@8.c.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Lime—A good and steady business is reported, and the market continues to move along from week to week without much variation. We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs.; less than car-load $2.60; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris (“calcined”), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2.75; land plaster (“new fertilizer”) ₩ bbl.: less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Paper—Business is good and prices are steady at quotations. Manilla paper: No. 1 sized ₩ lb: No. 2 7c ₩ lb; straw 2¼ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¼@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½@6; 6½@7.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Bagging—Our supply is ample and sales are very good and still improving, and we may say that the season has fairly opened. We quote 1¾ lbs 10½@; 2 lbs 11¾@.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Wool—There is no change to report either here or in eastern markets. Stocks are very limited. We quote washed 20@ 30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c: laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Hay—There is a good demand for hay at present. We quote choice Timothy $1.12@$1.15; choice mixed $1.10; prime mixed $1.00@1.05.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Hides—The market is firm, but no changes are given. We quote: Dry flint 11c; dry salt 10@13; wet salted 6½@7.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Wool firm with a moderate trade; domestic fleece 32@40; pulled 20 @40; unwashed 15@32; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Iron Ties—In active request at prices below: pieced $1.65@$1.70; whole ties $2.65.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Peas—Very scarce. We quote stock peas $1.10@$1.25; white peas in poor demand.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Rye—There is a better inquiry of late. We quote at 96c@$1.00.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.40@$1.05 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, September 12—Rosin dull at $1.25 @$1.30. Turpentine quiet at 29¼.

ATLANTA, September 15.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 75@80c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 15.— Coffee — Is very firm and sales are quite large. We quote the lowest grades Rio at 12½; little higher, making 12@12½c; old government Java 20@30c; best Mocha 30@35c. Roasted Coffee—Trade shows a marked degree of improvement. We quote old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—Market active and very firm. Transactions the past week have been unusually good. Meantime the market has advance ¼c all round, as prices indicate. Prices are as follows: A sugar 9¼; standard 9¼; cut loaf 10¾; cubes 10¾; extra C 9; yellow 7¾@8; New Orleans 7¾@8¼. Molasses—Shds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In good demand at quotations; Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; rebolled 45@47½; do. fair 40@50. Tea—All grades are firm, and in some instances eastern markets have put up prices. Green tea is particularly firm. We quote as follows: Oolong 25@75; Japan 30@75; Imperial and Gunpowder 30@90; Young Hyson 30@75; English Breakfast 30@35. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs fine 70@80. Crackers—There is much improvement in the cracker trade and orders are being received in satisfactory numbers; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4¾; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7¼; molasses cakes 7¼; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Soda—kegs 4c; boxes 5c. Rice—In good demand at quotations; fair 7½; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

HAVANA, September 15.—Sugar—All buyers withdrew from the market upon learning the tenor of the circular of the secretary of the United States, and holders remained firm; market closed strong, but quotations are nominally unchanged, and are as follows: Nos. 10 to 12D's 7¾@8 reals, gold, per arobe; Nos. 15 to 20 D's 8¾@9; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10 6¾@6¾; muscovado sugar, common to fair 6¾@7¾; centrifugal Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes and hogsheads 8¼@8¾. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 69,000 boxes, 67,000 bags, 47,000 hogsheads; receipts of the week 738 boxes, 870 bags, 576 hogsheads; exports during the week 2,800 boxes, 314 bags, 3,550 hogsheads, including 220 boxes, 14 bags,

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¾d; in New York at 12 5-16c in Atlanta at 10½@10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, warmer and partly cloudy weather, occasional light rains, northwesterly winds, generally shifting to southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 15, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.01	67	64	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.10	69	70	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Cordcania	30.05	75	50	S. W	Gent	.00	Hazy.
Galveston	30.07	74	65	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	76	72	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.97	79	87	E.	Fresh	.23	Fair.
Mobile	30.05	70	80	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.06	69	84	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.04	77	66	.....	Calm	.00	Hazy.
Savannah	30.04	72	85	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 15, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.09	58	76	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.05	66	66	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.09	73	50	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.98	75	52	E.	Gentle	.0	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.01	68	64	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.01	67	64	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.01 | Maximum ther..... .76
Mean daily ther..... 66.7 | Minimum ther..... .56
Mean daily humid 63.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
308 mar20, '79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. S. S.—J. W. Rankin.
6 room modern cottage at auction—G. W. Adair

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—One farmer brought to Atlanta yesterday six bales of new cotton.

—THE CONSTITUTION'S big trade issue will come out on October 1st.

—Fresh crabs may be had for a nickel each.

—Some of our public officers seem quite resigned. It is well.

—Old John Templeton will hold forth at DeGive's Saturday next.

—A fine lot Fat Sheep for sale at Walton Spring Stock Yard, cheap.
sep16 d1t

—Don't be behind in your advertising, but let your business be written up for the big trade issue—out October 1st.

—Atlanta merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in THE CONSTITUTION'S trade issue of October 1st.

—The evidence has closed and the verdict is that Neuralgine never fails to cure neuralgia and headache. Then why suffer when relief is at hand. Sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—John D. Stewart, of the Griffin bar, is in the city.

—M. V. McKibben, of Butts county, is visiting the city.

—George L. Cope, one of the leading cotton merchants of Savannah, is in the city.

—P. D. Dismuke, of Griffin, solicitor-general of the Flint circuit, is in the city.

—Charley G. Mills and wife, of Griffin, are in the city.

—Mrs. E. A. Shepherd and Wm. T. Shepherd, of Columbus, are visiting Atlanta.

—Solicitor-General Hackett, of the Cherokee circuit, is in the city.

—Daniel Pittman, ordinary of Fulton county, left yesterday on a short visit to Chattanooga.

—Asher Jones and Miss Mamie Jones, of Macon, passed through the city yesterday en route north.

—Colonel P. Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, is visiting the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Merrifield celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their marriage last night. Quite a number of friends met them at their residence and toasted long life and happiness.

The Lamplighters' Story.

The regular policemen of Atlanta are also its lamplighters. At certain hours of the night it becomes necessary for these guardians of the city to leave their watches and light and put out the lamps. For the time being—sometimes for an hour—the police, being busily engaged in attending to the lamps, are not able to keep a sharp lookout for the light-fingered gentry who are on the alert to break into stores and steal. The consequence is that these thieves take advantage of the absence of policemen from their posts, and while the former are attending to the lamps—the latter have an opportunity to perform their nefarious work and escape detection.

There can be no doubt that much of the thievery done in Atlanta is directly traceable to the fact that our system of lamplighting calls off the police from their watches, thus giving the burglars a chance. Indeed, the reporter is informed by the force that many of the thieves taken to the station-house from time to time, have confessed that they knew the hours at which the police would be engaged in attending to the lamps—could tell how long they would be absent from a given point—and put in their work accordingly. Take an illustration: Suppose a burglar wished to enter James's bank. He might wait until the policemen in the immediate vicinity had put out the lamp on the corner of Alabama and Whitehall, and while several squares away putting out others, there would be nobody to watch him, and he could accomplish his purpose and have time to make good his escape before the policemen returned. One of the policemen who watches at these corners told the reporter that he and his brother officer were absent about one hour from their watch when attending to the lamps. A skilful burglar armed with a bunch of skeleton keys could steal enough money in an hour to form a greenback party. The conclusion of this whole matter seems to be that there is something wrong in the lamplighting system as carried on in Atlanta. Of course the present system is based upon economy, but the question is, is it the right kind of economy?

A Swimming Tournament.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The swimming tournament for the championship of America, and $1,500, and $750, took place to-day opposite Bath, Long Island. The following swimmers contested for the prizes: Mathew Webb of England, W. H. Daily of California, George H. Wade of Brooklyn, George Werhan of New York and Ernest Von Schoening of Brooklyn. The swimmer making the greatest number of miles up to fifty was to be declared winner. The course was a quarter of a mile long and at either end a stake boat was anchored. The score made by the contestants is as follows: Von Schoening 7 1-5 miles, Webb 6, Daily 4 4-5, Werhan 4 4-5, Wade 3 1-5. All the contestants, except Von Schoening, met with accidents; were taken with cramp or became exhausted and asked to be taken from the water. Von Schoening was stopped by the judges after night came on and declared winner.

Gold Bars.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The steamship City of Richmond, which arrived from Liverpool, yesterday, brought 88,920 tons, principally gold bars.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 15.—The senate met pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the CHAPLAIN.

The roll was called and the journal read and approved.

Leave of absence for this day was granted to Messrs. CANDLER and CUMMING, and to Mr. BOYD indefinitely.

The report of the conference committee on the bill of the house exempting certain persons from jury duty was taken up and concurred in.

The bill to relieve the lunatic asylum, which was lost on Saturday was reconsidered to-day, on motion of Mr. SPEER.

On motion of Mr. HOWELL the senate unanimously reconsidered the bill of the house to declare more fully the intent of the general assembly as expressed in paragraph 14, section 2 of the act to collect a tax for the support of the state government, approved December 16, 1878.

On motion of Mr. DUBOSE the amendment of the house to the bill of the senate "fixing the time of holding the superiour courts" were taken up and concurred in.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

convened at 10 o'clock a.m., the CHIEF JUSTICE presiding and the parties at the bar as usual.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read.

The CHIEF JUSTICE requested counsel for respondent to proceed with the testimony in his behalf.

Judge HOPKINS, of counsel for respondent, rose and announced that the comptroller-general had tendered his resignation to the governor, and that although he had other testimony which he could introduce would introduce no more, and that his reasons for this action would be given elsewhere.

This new phase which the case assumed seemed to take the MANAGERS by surprise. They asked five minutes for consultation, which was allowed them by the court. At the expiration of this interval, Mr. TURNER, on the part of the managers, announced that, after consultation, they felt constrained by a sense of duty to ask that the trial proceed, and declared their readiness to proceed with the argument.

Judge HOPKINS then announced to the court that respondent nor his counsel had nothing to say.

At this juncture Mr. HOWELL moved that the court of impeachment adjourn, and after a little delay, during which it was manifest that senators desired time for some thought before the decision of the final issue was thrust upon them, the motion to adjourn prevailed, and

THE SENATE RESUMED

its regular legislative routine.

The bills of the house on the desk of the SECRETARY were all read the first time, and there were a goodly number ready for this purpose. A majority of these, however, were delivered to the senate during the morning. Having disposed of bills for the first reading the senate took up such as were awaiting a third reading. The following were passed, to-wit:

To amend the charter of the town of Eastman, Dodge county.

To amend the charter of Hillsboro, Floyd county.

To prohibit the state treasurer, or any other officer, from using the money of the state for personal benefit.

To allow the commissioners of Newton county to assess an additional tax to pay the county debt.

To incorporate the Oconee River steamboat company.

To relieve Benjamin Mathews, of the county of Chattahoochee. (Pays two lost bonds, copies of which have been regularly established in the superior court of said county.)

To amend the charter of Senoia, Coweta county. Amended and passed.

The bill of the house appropriating money and making provisions to supply limbs to maimed Confederate soldiers was put upon its passage, but there was a doubt in the minds as to the constitutionality of the bill in its present form, and Mr. SPEER moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. HUDSON proposed to amend this motion by having 50 copies of the bill printed for the use of the senate.

The senate adjourned, pending these motions, until 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. TALIAFERRO, of the house. The roll was called, and the journal was read and approved.

By request of the enrolling committee Messrs. WESTBROOK, MATHEWS and HUDSON were added to the committee on enrollment.

Mr. KING moved to reconsider a lost bill providing legal restrictions as to firing woods. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARP the house took up and passed a bill to repeal the several acts creating boards of commissioners for the counties of Jones, Chattahoochee, Heard, Floyd, Douglass and Bulloch.

On motion of Mr. NORTHERN the call of the roll of counties was dispensed with.

By leave Mr. MATHEWS introduced a bill allowing attorneys to go on certain bonds. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

was received. It announced that he had returned without his approval a bill to authorize the ordinary of Milton county to issue bonds to raise money to build a court-house. The governor stated in the message that he deemed the bill plainly opposed to that provision of the constitution which limits the amount of tax to be raised in any county for public buildings, etc.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINS the bill and message were referred to the committee on finance.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

were in order.

A bill to prevent judges from limiting time of counsel in argument. Passed.

A bill to regulate the practice in relation to injunctions on sheriff's sales. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act regulating the pay of jurors in Macon county. Passed.

A bill to amend the act to alter the laws of this state relative to the summary establishment of lost papers. Passed.

A bill to exempt locomotive engineers from jury duty. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Gate City railroad company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the American guarantee association. Passed.

By leave, Mr. TABER introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville branch railroad. Referred to committee on finance.

Upon leave, Mr. BRANTLEY, of Washington county, introduced a bill to prevent enticing or decoying away servants in the employ of another. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By leave, Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within one mile any school-house, court-house or ferry. The bill does not refer to any town or city. It was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A consolidated bill to prevent the sale of liquor in several localities was read. It was a combination of various bills on this subject, and among other localities included West End, forbidding the sale of whisky within one mile and a quarter of that corporation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON offered an amendment enforcing the prohibition as to Covington, but to submit it to a popular vote as to the rural districts near by.

Mr. HAMMOND argued that such a provision would be unconstitutional.

Mr. LIVINGSTON argued for the amendment, and it was adopted.

On the part of the bill to prohibit the sale within one mile of Baconton, Mitchell county.

Mr. HAMMOND stated some facts relative to the legal notice of the intent to apply for the passage of this bill.

Mr. DUPREE offered an amendment to strike out Baconton and Johnson's church in Warren county. He briefly gave the reasons why the amendment should be adopted. The amendment was adopted.

The committee reported an amendment to strike out the section prohibiting the sale of liquor in the 261st district of Oconee county.

Mr. ELDER moved to disagree to the report recommending this amendment. Agreed to and the amendment was lost. The bill passed with amendments.

THE PENITENTIARY REPORT.

The reports of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the principal keeper of the penitentiary were here read by the clerk and heard with evident interest by the house. The full text of the reports will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved that the reports be made the special order for Friday next after the reading of the journal, and that 500 copies of each be printed for the house.

Bills on third reading were then resumed.

A bill to repeal the acts to organize criminal courts for the counties of Bartow and Washington. Passed.

A bill to amend the act establishing a city court for Atlanta so as to fix the salary of the judge at $2,000. Passed.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior courts of Fayette county. Passed.

A bill to authorize the county commissioners in the various counties of this state to appoint their clerks. Passed.

A bill to encourage immigration to the state of Georgia. The bill failed by four votes of a constitutional majority.

A bill to protect purchasers and vendors of fertilizers. Tabled.

Adjourned to 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house re-assembled at 3:30 p. m. and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

The first business in order was the consideration of a consolidated bill providing for the election of boards of commissioners of roads and revenues for several counties, viz: Cobb, Dooly, Henry, Paulding, Telfair and Washington.

Mr. BRINTLE, of Paulding, moved to strike Paulding county from the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, moved to amend fifth section of the bill, by striking out that portion concerning salary of clerk. Agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed by the requisite constitutional majority.

A bill to incorporate the Thomasville railroad company. Passed by substitute.

A bill to repeal the act reducing the corporate limits of the town of Waycross. Laid on the table.

A bill to provide for the building of a court-house for the county of Fulton. Passed by substitute.

A bill to incorporate into the corporate limits of the city of Albany the grounds of the Southwest Georgia industrial association. Passed.

A bill to authorize commissioners of Coweta county to purchase Moore's bridge over the Chattahoochee river in said county and make the same a free bridge. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Paulding. Passed by substitute.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundary lines of the county of Irwin. Passed by substitute.

A bill to repeal act amending charter of city of Milledgeville. Passed.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Social Circle. Passed.

A bill to empower authorities of Darien to compel wharf-owners to keep their wharves in good order. Passed.

Mr. RODGERS, of Camden, offered an amendment to the bill, but at a stage of the bill where it could be in order only by general consent. There was objection.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. BUTLER, of McIntosh, made a few sensible remarks on the bill, urging the adoption of the amendment proposed by his colleague, Mr. ROGERS.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 92, and the nays 5. So the bill passed.

The house then adjourned to to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

THE BLACK DIAMONDS.

Their Bearing Upon Atlanta's Growth.

The coal trade of Atlanta has assumed proportions that ranks it as one of our important commercial interests.

Up to the present time fair dry wood was chiefly used for all domestic purposes, but the abundance of good coal within comparatively easy reach of Atlanta soon brought it into active demand, and the establishment of manufactories made it a prime necessity, and the consumption of coal has steadily kept pace with the growth of the city.

It is estimated that Atlanta consumed last year for domestic uses alone, about 18,000 tons, and it is probable that the consumption this year will reach 22,000 tons, while the numerous mills, shops, factories, etc., will consume 50,000 tons more. Up to two years ago domestic coal sold in this market for from 30 cents to 35 cents per bushel, but a year ago last winter the sharp competition between the numerous mines of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia cut prices down to 25 cents. Last year this war between the mines was waged more fiercely than ever, and for a few weeks in November coal was actually sold here at 20 cents per bushel. The freight alone on this coal was 16 cents per bushel, and its sale at 20 cents involved a serious loss to the miners and nearly ruined the dealers, resulting in several failures amongst miners and the retirement of some of the dealers.

We understand that this war has ended and prices have settled down upon a higher basis. The ruling prices at present are 23 cents by car load and 26 to 28 cents retail, which is probably as low as it can be afforded as long as the present rates of freight rule.

Atlanta is well supplied with coal dealers, and as a class they rank with our best business men, and competition between them is always so active that Atlanta can depend upon getting a full supply of good coal, at fair prices.

Mr. D. Deutsch.

Mr. D. Deutsch, formerly of Chattanooga, is now a resident of Atlanta, but he does not wish to be forgotten by his Chattanooga friends. He writes the following characteristic card to the editor of the Chattanooga Times:

ATLANTA, GA., September, 1879.—Mr. Editor Ochs: Please let your People Know in your worthy Paper as I am always healthy here and come along with them here, also the city here is very healthy and quiet here also and Business is very improvement for the present Times! Respectfully

DANIEL DEUTSCH.

Mr. Deutsch was one of the chief celebrators of our last memorial day. He appeared at the cemetery with a huge evergreen wreath, in the center of which were the words "In memorandum." It was a heart tribute in spite of the form of it. We wish Mr. Deutsch well.

A Church Dedication.

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 14.—The new Catholic church just completed in this city was dedicated to-day with the usual solemn and impressive ceremonies. Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, officiating as dedicator. He also delivered a dedicatory sermon, which for clearness, eloquence and force was pronounced a most masterly effort. The dedication was followed by the celebration of pontifical high mass by Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Keane, of Richmond. The services lasted three and a half hours. At night confirmation was administered to 80 candidates by Bishop Keane, who also delivered a fine discourse. Immense congregations attended both services. The church, which will hereafter be known as the church of the Holy Cross, is one of the finest in the state, with dimensions of 120 by 60 feet. It cost $41,000 including the grounds. The architecture is mainly gothic.

The Right Man.

Yesterday Mr. Jake Johnson opened a new and elegantly appurtenanced restaurant in the building No. 8 East Alabama street. This restaurant is convenient to the business portion of the city, also to transient customers, and is supplied with every edible to be obtained fresh in the market. As a guarantee that everything will be served to the patrons in the best style, as well as at popular and reasonable prices, it is only necessary to state that in addition to three first-class cooks of well-established reputation, Mr. I. J. Beard, formerly steward of the Markham house and other noted hotels, has general charge of the kitchen, while the general management is in the hands of Mr. Fletcher, who has for a long time been connected with restaurants in Atlanta. Messrs. Jake and G. E. Johnson are determined to make this the first and best restaurant in the gate city.

Rosh Hashanah.

The festival of the Jewish New Year will be celebrated by our citizens of that faith during the present week. The ceremonial is always attended with great religious zeal and interest and forms the most pleasing episode in the social life of those of that faith. The New Year day will begin on Wednesday evening and terminate on Thursday evening. All the stores and places of business of the Jewish people will be closed on Thursday. There will be the usual services in the synagogue and the customary family and social reunions in the evening. At the threshold of so felicitous a season we join in congratulating them upon their prosperity as individuals and thrift and usefulness as fellow-citizens.

Death of Mr. Hall.

Sunday morning last about 2 o'clock, Mr. Ed. L. Hall, a conductor of the Pullman sleeping car company, died in his room at the Markham of bilious fever. Mr. Hall had been confined to his room for about two weeks. He was a resident of Wilmington, N. C., and his remains left for that point yesterday. The deceased was an employe of the Pullman car company about eight years and was always found to be a faithful and trustworthy official. At the time of his death he was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife who is residing in Wilmington, N. C. The deceased is well known in Atlanta, having been running here since November last.

Funeral of Mr. W. A. Rawson.

The remains of the late Mr. W. A. Rawson, who died at Des Moines, Iowa, several days since, reached Atlanta Sunday night, and were buried yesterday. The funeral exercises took place at Trinity church in the morning at 10 o'clock, and were conducted in the presence of a large audience by Rev. Mr. Heidt. Upon the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. John Jones offered up a fervent prayer. The remains were interred in the handsome family vault at Oakland cemetery.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We will open this week some of the prettiest and finest Dress Goods ever on exhibition in Atlanta. Many new and beautiful goods already in.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in Store of our new purchases the largest assortment and prettiest patterns of Carpets ever shown by us.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

New and desirable Boots and Shoes in large quantities received during past week and put in stock.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

TAMMANY LAID OUT.

The Effect of the Bolt at Syracuse—Notes of Interest.

Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The result of the Syracuse convention continues to be the one topic in political circles. With the exception of Kelly's two organs, every newspaper comes out against Tammany and the bolters. The news that John T. Hoffman had resigned from the Tammany Sachemists added new gossip and started the general inquiry whether other members of the society would follow him. Now that the step has been taken by Tammany there are many who say that Tammany has been dissatisfied with Kelly's rule of iron for a long time, and that only for the reason that he had the support of the leaders, and the disaffected ones had no one to champion them, a break against him would have been made long ago. Be this as it may, it is openly said on the street to-day by rank and file Tammany men that Kelly must go out of the leadership. While they say so, they nevertheless say that they shall one and all vote for Kelly for governor and defeat Robinson. To desert Kelly now would be to rend Tammany hall asunder forever. They must accomplish the purpose of defeating Robinson, and attend to Kelly's case after the election. They express the utmost confidence in their ability to accomplish this. The general opinion seems to be in favor of supporting the Syracuse ticket with Robinson's name left off.

The Robinson adherents say that they have rid themselves of an incubus; that Tammany has been a stumbling-block and a stench; that the people will rally to help purify the party under the lead of Tilden and Robinson and that Robinson will be elected. They talk very confidently and earnestly, and their words seem to have effect. The republicans seem elated. They say that the bolt insures the election of Cornell, but admit that it will be no easy task. The feature of the canvass is the fight to center in the fact that it will be the first time that Mr. Conkling and Mr Tilden really oppose each other. In 1874 when Mr. Tilden ran for governor, his opponent was John A. Dix, who had been renominated. Conkling took no interest in the canvass and Dix's friends charged that Conkling defeated him. In 1876 Edwin D. Morgan was the republican candidate against Governor Robinson. Conkling slaughtered Morgan in the same manner; but this fall, Conkling desired to be re-elected to the senate, he carried the state and it was the first time that it had gone republican since the Grant-Greeley contest of 1872. It promises to be the hottest campaign for many a year.

This evening two more influential members of Tammany, State Senator Ecclesine and ex-Assemblyman Waehner, resigned from the general committee, averring that they would no longer submit to John Kelly's dictatorship, but would support Governor Robinson and the Syracuse nominees. The city delegation to the convention arrived home this evening. The Tammany men are sullen, determined and defiant. Many of them say, however, that they had no notion that Kelly intended to bolt until they saw him rise and start from the convention. The situation is excitedly canvassed in the hotels this evening.

JOHN KELLY WITHOUT ADHERENTS.

Special to the Chicago Times.

NEW YORK, September 11.—It is believed from the drift of comment here to-night that the mass of democratic voters in New York city will desert John Kelly and Tammany hall and vote the regular ticket. It is safe to say that nearly every intelligent democrat in the city except ultra Tammanyites is disgusted with his action. They say Kelly has gone too far. Bets were made at the Fifth Avenue to-night that he wouldn't poll five thousand votes in the state. Many members of Tammany have already repudiated Kelly's nomination and say they will vote for Robinson.

The country democracy are jubilant. Robinson has been a popular governor, and it is predicted that many disaffected republicans who are galled by Conkling's domination will vote for him. The democrats are very hopeful for the success of the straight ticket. Even if Kelly should poll a heavy vote in New York and Kings counties, they think that Robinson would still stand a good chance, and the fact is mentioned that when Tilden ran for governor he was elected by the country outside the two great democratic strongholds of the state. Much political capital will be made out of the fact that every vote for Robinson will be a blow aimed at both the great political machines—the Conkling machine and the Tammany machine. Kelly has staked his political future upon his ability to defeat Robinson. His triumph means the defeat of the party, and there are hundreds of Tammanyites here to-night who say he can not lead them into any such battle. The fight he and Tammany are waging against Tilden and Robinson involves no interest of the party, but simply the personal interests of Tammany hall, and prominent democrats say he will fail to persuade any great number even of the ignorant democratic masses of this city to take up his quarrel, when he is trying to defeat the party. Many men of both parties have noted the contrast between the meek submission of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Curtis and the republican reformers of New York to the dictation of the stalwart machine at Saratoga, and the resolute and victorious resistance of the democrats of New York to the dictation of the Tammany machine at Syracuse.

DESERTERS FROM TAMMANY.

SARATOGA, September 12.—Ex-Governor Hoffman, who is staying at the United States hotel for the present, has resigned his office of sachem of the Tammany society having to-day mailed a letter, of which the following is a copy:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., September 12.—The Hon. Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem—Dear sir: I fully appreciate the high character of John Kelly as a public officer, and as a conscientious, fearless democratic leader; but it is my purpose to support the democratic state ticket headed by Governor Lucius Robinson. Whatever the policy of my party fails to satisfy me, I will leave it, if I can find another which suits me better; but while I remain in it I will sustain its regular nominations. I cannot consent to occupy a position from which any portion of the democracy might infer the contrary, and as many do not understand the difference between the Tammany society and the Tammany general committee, (of which I am not a member), I resign the office of sachem of the society. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

State Senator Ecclesine has addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry L. Clinton, chairman of the Tammany hall general committee, resigning his positions on that committee and on the committee on organization. His reasons for this action are that he intends to support Governor Robinson, and that, although he has often followed Kelly's lead when it resulted in disaster, he cannot follow it when it leads to dishonor. He expresses the belief that Kelly's effort will end in a ridiculous failure, and intimates that it is designed for the advantage of Cornell. In conclusion he expresses the hope that in the future he may again be united with his Tammany friends under better auspices.

Ex-Assemblyman Waehner says in a letter to Mr. Clinton:

It is plain that during the coming campaign in this state all the energies of the Tammany hall organization are to be devoted to securing the election of the republican candidate for the office of governor. To accomplish this purpose the democratic voters are to be asked to commit the unexampled folly of voting for a candidate who, if correctly reported, yesterday stated, when nominated in shakespeare hall, that he did not expect to be elected, but did expect to work the defeat of the regular democratic nominee. In Biblical language, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do the great thing?" Tammany hall has severed its connection with the democratic party, and being unwilling to constitute myself a portion of the tail of the republican party, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Tammany hall general committee."

The South American War.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The following cable message from Senor Tritayen, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, has been received via Panama by the Peruvian charge d'affaires in this city: The Huascar attacked the Antofogasta on the 28th of August and an engagement of four hours' duration ensued. The Huascar silenced the enemy's fire and dismounted their principal battery. The Atlas was damaged, her commander wounded and several men killed.

Dramatic.

We learn that the Kates-Kries dramatic company, formed in this city, has been combined with the Globe comedy company and the combined company played in Greenville, South Carolina, Saturday night the thrilling melo-drama "The Child Stealer." The troupe will be here soon.

A Haytien Difficulty.

NEW YORK, September 13.—A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated August 25, says: "The town of Gonaives which has protested against the provisional government here, was attacked August 17th by troops from Port-au-Prince. Most of the town was destroyed by fire. The capture of the town cost a considerable number of lives on both sides and numerous atrocities were committed. A fire broke out in Jackmel during the night of August 20. Its origin is unknown. It destroyed the principal stores situated in the most flourishing business centers. Only the fire-proof buildings remaining standing. The loss is estimated at $600,000.

Macon Accepts.

The challenge recently issued by the Atlanta Champions has been accepted by the Fox Hunters, of Macon, and these two base ball clubs will come together at Griffin Saturday next, when the match game will be played.

Reading.

It has been suggested that Miss Clark read for the benefit of the Young Men's library. She is an accomplished reader and would draw well.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

An Individual Inquiry of Every Reader.

The opportunities occur for a fortune to every man it is said, some day or another, but how seldom does a man really know the exact opportunity. The newspapers every now and then tell of some person who has drawn a hundred thousand or a thirty thousand dollar prize in the long established Louisiana State Lottery, which is drawn on the second Tuesday of every month, at New Orleans, La. But does it ever strike the reader on reading about the lucky man that a similar good fortune might attend him if he were to send two dollars for the next, which is the 113th drawing, to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319, Broadway, and see what fortune has in store? sep16 wkysep22

The highest authority in New England, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a careful analysis of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certified that it is the best preparation for its intended purposes that has been exhibited for examination, that its constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and that it forms an efficient preparation for promoting the growth of the hair and restoring it to its original color. This world-renowned preparation is for sale by all druggists.—Record, Red Oak, Iowa. sep16 d&wlt

Clean the Streets.

Why can't the streets be kept clean? That's what our tax-burdened citizens would like to know. When the human system needs cleansing, take Mott's Liver Pills. Let the street commissioners try them.
sep10 d&w1w

S. S. S.

Means Swift's Specific and is the most wonderful medicine in the world. It has cured, and is curing the worst cases of the horrible disease, that have ever been known. It is a God-send to suffering humanity. The sale is increasing so rapidly that the proprietors find difficulty in keeping up with the orders. See their advertisement in another column.

SOLID SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, Roman Gold Sets, Rings, Gold and Silver Watches, etc., at

J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.

34 Whitehall Street.

356 jan19 d12m 4th pg

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth!

aug10 dtf 4th pg

Ladies, get permanent relief by using "BLACK-DRAUGHT."

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat

—Wm. Rich's Sweet Pot-8-o Brandy—The Spirit of 1876. All Druggists keep it.
000 sep16 d3t tues thur sun

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
124 sep7 d&wkyom 2d or 4th pg only

Query: Why will people suffer with indigestion when "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will cure them?

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—As a stimulant for delicate ladies and children Sweet Pot-8-o Brandy has no equal. Ask your Druggist for it.
000 sep16 d3t tues thur sun

CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter stock of Clothing is now complete, and we would respectfully ask our friends and the public to examine our stock and prices. We call especial attention to our Very Large and varied stock of Boy's and Children's Suits, ranging in prices from two dollars up. Also a full line of Boy's Underwear.

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall, cor. Alabama.

sep14 d2t

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

The ladies of St. Philip's church desire to return thanks to the public for their generous patronage on the evening of the 11th instan. They are under many obligations to the Governor and his charming wife for the use of the Mansion; to THE CONSTITUTION office for favors; to Mr. Jeffries for his wonderful Telephonic concert; to Mrs. Robertson, Misses Coles and Clark, also to Messrs. van Goidtsnoven and Morgan. The audience was disappointed in not hearing Mrs. Weems and Miss Kennedy. Miss Kennedy was suddenly taken ill and Mrs. Weems had depended on her to accompany her songs. The band expected by the ladies was out of the city. In spite of these disappointments the concert passed off delightfully and the ladies have made one hundred dollars.

One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will save fifty dollars in doctor's bills.

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—Try Wm. Rich's Sweet Pot-8-o Brandy. For Throat, Lung and Bronchial Complaints it is superior to all medicines. For sale by Druggists. 000 sep16 d3t tues thur sun

DENTAL DEPOT.

To the Dentists of this and joining States:

Send your Models and have plates put up for less than you can afford to lose the time.

Sets of Teeth for $4, $6, $8 and $10. Best teeth and plates used. Over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. D. SMITH, Dentist.
220 sep13 d3m sun tues 4th pg

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
331 mar21 d&wly

Liver pills contain arsenic: "BLACK-DRAUGHT" is as harmless as tea or coffee.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS!

Our stock is replete in Novelties. Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.

McBRIDE & CO.

347 nov28 dly 10

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

GREEN TURTLE SOUP — Delicious.— Ask our grocer for it. Trade supplied by A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building, Alabama St., Atlanta. 131 sep9 d6t

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,
No. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.
4 june15 d3m local

MADAME CHAVELLE'S LEGACY.

THIS PREPARATION COMMENDS ITSELF to Ladies during gestation as a great aid to a

SAFE AND EASY LABOR,

And has grown in favor so rapidly with the American people that it has become a household necessity.